

M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange

TR010064

1.2 INTRODUCTION TO THE APPLICATION

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

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**The Infrastructure Planning
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009**

M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange
Development Consent Order 202[]

INTRODUCTION TO THE APPLICATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this document

- 1.1.1 National Highways (the “Applicant”) has submitted an application under section 37 of the Planning Act 2008 (the “2008 Act”) to the Secretary of State for Transport via the Planning Inspectorate (the Inspectorate) for an order to grant development consent (DCO) for the M60/M66/M62 Simister Island Interchange (the “Scheme”).
- 1.1.2 This document provides an accessible guide to the Scheme, the Applicant and the application, and it will assist those in reviewing the application documentation.

1.2 Structure of this document

- 1.2.1 This document comprises 12 sections as described below:
- Chapter 1 - Introduces this document;
 - Chapter 2 - Provides a high-level description of the Scheme;
 - Chapter 3 - Introduces the Applicant;
 - Chapter 4 - Gives an overview of the application documentation;
 - Chapter 5 to 11 - These chapters explain the purpose of each of the documents submitted; and
 - Chapter 12 - A glossary of the abbreviations and definitions used within the application.
- 1.2.2 An Application Document Tracker is provided at Appendix A of this Introduction to the Application to help the Examining Authority and interested parties understand the application as it evolves through examination by identifying the latest version of any application document and those which are to be certified.

2 THE SCHEME

2.1 Description

2.1.1 The Scheme comprises:

- Construction of a new loop road (the 'Northern Loop') to provide a new link between the M60 eastbound to the M60 southbound. This will allow drivers to continue along the M60 without having to leave the motorway, navigate the roundabout and re-join the M60.
- Widening of the M66 southbound through J18 from two lanes to four lanes.
- Widening of the existing M60 northbound to M60 westbound link road from one lane to two lanes.
- Realignment of the M66 southbound slip road to M60 J18 to accommodate the Northern Loop structure, including a new overbridge where the slip road crosses the Northern Loop and realignment of the left turn lane to the M62 eastbound.
- Conversion of the hard shoulder along the existing four-lane Controlled Motorway between M60 J17 to J18 into a running lane (both sides).
- Construction of a new hard shoulder on the M60 between J17 and J18 in the existing verge (both sides).
- Renewal of signs and signals, including new signs and street lighting at M60 J18 and its approaches, renewed traffic signals at the M60 J18 roundabout, and new gantries on the M66 southbound side and between M60 J17 to J18.

2.1.2 Construction of associated drainage works including new attenuation ponds to accommodate surface water run-off from the highway and improve water quality.

2.1.3 A detailed description of the Scheme can be found in Chapter 2 The Scheme of the Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1).

2.2 Scheme Objectives

2.2.1 The key objectives of the Scheme are to

- Improve the journey experience for users of this section of the Applicant's network by:
 - Reducing congestion at peak times.
 - Reducing journey times.
 - Delivering more reliable journey times.

- Provide a Scheme that is safe for all road users.
- Minimise the impact of the Applicant’s Scheme on the surrounding environment including within Noise Important Areas and Air Quality Management Areas.
- Support future economic growth across the Greater Manchester area by delivering against local aspirations set out in regional and local authorities’ transport strategies and local plans.

2.2.2 The need for the Scheme is comprehensively set out in the Case for the Scheme) (TR010064/APP/7.1), the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) Accordance Table (TR010064/APP/7.2), the draft NPSNN Accordance Table (TR010064/APP/7.3) and the Statement of Reasons (TR010064/APP/4.1).

2.3 Scheme History, Timeline and Future Milestones

2.3.1 The history of the Scheme and future milestones are summarised below.

Table 2.1 Key Historic Dates and future milestones

Year	Activity
March 2020	Road Investment Strategy 1 (RIS1) included commitment to improve Simister Island Interchange between the M60, M62 and M66.
June -August 2020	Options Public Consultation on ‘Northern Loop’ and ‘Inner Links’
January 2021	Preferred Route Announcement – “Northern Loop”
February to March 2023	Statutory Consultation
July to September 2023	Targeted Non-Statutory Supplementary Consultation
January 2024	Submission of DCO Application
Summer 2025	Secretary of State decision on the DCO Application
Late 2025	Scheme construction starts
2026 to 2029	Scheme construction period
2029	Scheme opening

2.4 Qualification as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project

2.4.1 The Scheme is a nationally significant infrastructure project (NSIP) within Sections 14(1)(h) and 22(1) of the Planning Act 2008 ("2008 Act"). Under

Section 22 an NSIP must fall within one of the three categories specified, which are expressly stated to be alternatives. Whilst the Scheme includes some alteration of existing highway and construction of new highway, it is predominantly an alteration of a highway in a case within the meaning of Section 22(1)(b).

- 2.4.2 The Scheme is wholly located in England and the Applicant, being a strategic highways authority, is the highway authority for the highway affected by the Scheme. The area of the development at 85.69 hectares is greater than the relevant limit set out in Section 22(4)(a) of the 2008 Act being the alteration of a motorway over 15 hectares.
- 2.4.3 The Scheme further complies with the requirements of Section 22(7) and (8) of the 2008 Act.
- 2.4.4 As the proposed authorised development is an NSIP, consent under the 2008 Act is required (section 31 of the 2008 Act). Under section 37 of the 2008 Act, an order granting development consent may only be made if an application for it is made (through the Inspectorate) to the Secretary of State.

3 THE APPLICANT

3.1 National Highways

3.1.1 The Applicant is appointed and licensed by the Secretary of State for Transport as the strategic highways company for England. It is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network in England on behalf of the Secretary of State for Transport. The network is made up of England's motorways and all-purpose trunk roads (the major "A" roads) and the existing M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange is part of the trunk road network for which the Applicant is responsible. Following construction of the Scheme, the Applicant will be responsible for operating, maintaining and improving (under its general statutory powers in respect of the latter) the improved M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange

3.1.2 The Scheme contact details are:

- Postal address

M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange Project Team

National Highways

Piccadilly Gate

Store Street

Manchester

M1 2WD

- Email: M60J18SimisterIslandInterchange@nationalhighways.co.uk
- Telephone: 0300 123 5000

3.2 The M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange Project Team

3.2.1 The Scheme is managed by the Applicant from its Manchester office by the M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange Project Team, which is responsible for delivering the Scheme in accordance with the Scheme's requirements.

4 APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

- 4.1.1 A list of documents within the application is set out in the Covering Letter and completed section 55 checklist (TR010064/APP/1.1). Further detail on the documents within the application is provided in the following chapters of this Introduction to the Application. If you require a copy of any of the application documents, or parts of them, please contact the Project Team (contact details in Section 3.1.2). A USB containing these documents will be provided free of charge; a reasonable charge for printing and distribution of, hard copies may be made.

5 VOLUME 1: APPLICATION FORM / INFORMATION / BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The Covering Letter and Section 55 checklist (TR010064/APP/1.1) is completed to evidence how the application fulfils the conditions for acceptance by the Inspectorate under section 55 of the Planning Act 2008. The Schedule of Compliance with section 55 will also be completed by the Inspectorate on receipt of the application.
- 5.1.2 The Introduction to the Application (TR010064/APP/1.2) is this document. Appendix A of this document is an Application Document Tracker to help the Examining Authority and interested parties understand the application as it evolves through examination by identifying the latest version of any application document. It also provides a summary of the application documents to be certified by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the DCO as set out in Schedule 10 of the draft DCO (TR010064/APP/3.1).
- 5.1.3 The Application Form (TR010064/APP/1.3) is a standard form and provides a high-level summary of the Scheme and the documents that have been submitted. It is a form that originates from Schedule 2 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedures) Regulations 2009 (the “APFP Regulations”).

6 VOLUME 2: PLANS, DRAWINGS AND SECTIONS

- 6.1.1 There are ten sets of plans as described below. Where a plan comprises three or more separate sheets, a key plan is provided, showing the relationship between the different sheets. The exception to this is the Location Plan (TR010064/APP/2.1) and the Engineering Sections Drawing (TR010064/APP/2.7) which do not require a key plan. Each plan (and each sheet within a set of plans) includes a key, which explains the use of symbols/lines/shading to denote features and information in the plans.
- 6.1.2 The Location Plan (TR010064/APP/2.1) identifies the location of the Scheme in its wider geographical context.
- 6.1.3 The General Arrangement Plans (TR010064/APP/2.2) provide a technical illustration of the Scheme shown against the Ordnance Survey base map.
- 6.1.4 The Land Plans (TR010064/APP/2.3) correspond to the Book of Reference (TR010064/APP/4.3) and, in summary, set out:
- the limits of land to be acquired or used permanently or temporarily;
 - the land to be acquired or used permanently for construction, operation and maintenance works for the Scheme;
 - any land over which temporary possession may be taken; and
 - any land to be used temporarily and for new rights in the land to be acquired permanently.
- 6.1.5 The Works Plans (TR010064/APP/2.4) show the centre line of the works and the limits of deviation within which the Scheme and works may be carried out. Most importantly, the plans will show the extent of the individual works.
- 6.1.6 The Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans (TR010064/APP/2.5) show any new or altered means of access, stopping up of streets, roads and any diversions, extinguishment or creation of rights of way.
- 6.1.7 The Traffic Regulations Measures Plans (TR010064/APP/2.6) are provided to show speed limits and classes of uses which would be applied to the Scheme.
- 6.1.8 The Classification of Roads Plans (TR010064/APP/2.7) detail the highways classifications which would be applied to the Scheme where new classifications are required, and existing classifications are changed. These plans also clearly denote the Special Roads and their extent within the Order limits.
- 6.1.9 The Engineering Section Drawings (TR010064/APP/2.8) show the levels of the works including:

- Ground levels;
- Heights of new bridges and embankments;
- Depth of cuttings.

6.1.10 The Important Hedgerows Plans (TR010064/APP/2.9) show the locations of sections of important hedgerows relative to the Scheme.

6.1.11 The Crown Land Plans (TR010064/APP/2.10) show the land required for the Scheme over an interest held in Crown land which, for the time being, is held otherwise than by or on behalf of the Crown.

7 VOLUME 3: DRAFT DEVELOPMENT CONSENT ORDER

7.1.1 The draft DCO (TR010064/APP/3.1) sets out the powers that the Applicant is seeking to enable it to construct and maintain the Scheme. It sets out the parameters for what development would be permitted. It consists of seven parts and is accompanied by ten schedules as outlined below:

- Schedule 1 Authorised Development – Lists the works that would be authorised by the grant of development consent, which are shown on the works plans and to which the schedule refers;
- Schedule 2 Requirements – Sets out the conditions that the Applicant would be required to accord with when implementing the development authorised by the DCO and the procedure for their discharge;
- Schedule 3 Classification of roads, etc. – Lists the road classifications and the new and amended highways; public rights of way and private means of access;
- Schedule 4 Permanent stopping up of streets and public rights of way – Sets out the public rights of way and private means of access that would be permanently stopped up as a result of the Scheme (and any relevant replacements);
- Schedule 5 Land in which only new rights etc. may be acquired – Sets out the land where the Applicant would be limited to only acquire new rights or impose restrictive covenants (such a right to maintain new drainage infrastructure or access to construct tracks that are located on another person's land) rather than acquiring the entire freehold interest in that land;
- Schedule 6 Modification of compensation and compulsory purchase enactments for creation of new rights and imposition of restrictive covenants – Amends relevant compulsory acquisition legislation to ensure that it applies to the DCO (particularly in relation to compensation provisions in connection with land and rights compulsorily acquired under the DCO);
- Schedule 7 Land of which temporary possession may be taken – Sets out the land which the Applicant is seeking to possess temporarily for the purpose of constructing the Scheme;
- Schedule 8 Felling or lopping of trees and removal of hedgerows – Identifies and details the important hedgerows which fall within the Scheme;

- Schedule 9 Protective provisions – Includes provisions to protect the interests of various bodies in the context of the Scheme (e.g. statutory undertakers); and
- Schedule 10 Certification of Plans and Documents etc. – Sets out those documents to be certified by the Secretary of State for the purposes of the DCO.

7.1.2 The Explanatory Memorandum (TR010064/APP/3.2) to the draft DCO (TR010064/APP/3.1) explains the purpose and effect of each provision in the draft DCO including why it is considered necessary.

7.1.3 The Consents and Agreements Position Statement (TR010064/APP/3.3) sets out the intended strategy for obtaining the consents and associated agreements needed to implement the Scheme.

8 VOLUME 4: COMPULSORY ACQUISITION INFORMATION

8.1.1 In order to implement the Scheme, the Applicant will need to use statutory powers to acquire land and rights in land, and to possess and use land temporarily. The Applicant is required to provide evidence that the use of these powers would be justified, proportionate and in the public interest and this evidence is set out in a Statement of Reasons (TR010064/APP/4.1), Funding Statement (TR010064/APP/4.2) and Book of Reference (TR010064/APP/4.3) as explained below.

8.1.2 The Statement of Reasons (TR010064/APP/4.1) explains that there is a compelling case in the public interest to justify the Applicant's exercise of powers of compulsory acquisition in order to acquire land and rights permanently and to use land temporarily to enable it to construct, operate and maintain the Scheme.

8.1.3 The Funding Statement (TR010064/APP/4.2) explains how the Scheme, including any compulsory purchase acquisition, would be funded.

8.1.4 The Book of Reference (TR010064/APP/4.3) identifies all parties who own or occupy land and/or have an interest in or right over the land affected by the Scheme, and/or who may be entitled to make a 'relevant claim' as defined in Section 57 of the 2008 Act. It is structured in five parts in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements. The five parts are:

- **Part 1:** Names and addresses for service of each person / organisation within Categories 1 and 2 as defined in section 57 of the 2008 Act in respect of any land which it is proposed shall be subject to:
 - powers of compulsory acquisition;
 - rights to use land, including the right to attach brackets or other equipment to buildings; or
 - rights to carry out protective works to buildings;

Category 1 interests are owners, lessees, tenants, or occupiers of land. Category 2 interests are those who have an interest in the land or who have the power to sell and convey the land or release the land.

- **Part 2:** Names and addresses for service of each person / organisation within Category 3. These are interests who might be entitled to make a relevant claim if the DCO were consented and implemented, e.g. potential claimants under Part 1 of the Land Compensation Act 1973 (c. 26), Section 10 of the Compulsory Purchase Act 1965, Section 152(3) of the 2008 Act.
- **Part 3:** Names of all persons entitled to enjoy easements or other private rights over land (including private rights of navigation over

water) which it is proposed shall be extinguished, suspended or interfered with in the draft DCO (TR010064/APP/3.1).

- **Part 4:** Owner of any Crown interest in the land which it is proposed to be used for the purposes of the order for which application is being made.
- **Part 5:** There are no entries in Part 5 of the Book of Reference (TR010064/APP/4.3) for the Scheme as there is no land to be acquired which would be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

9 VOLUME 5 REPORTS / STATEMENTS

9.1.1 The Consultation Report (TR010064/APP/5.1) provides an account of the pre-application consultation undertaken on the Scheme. The report includes details of the statutory consultation which the Applicant is required to undertake in accordance with the 2008 Act, the additional Targeted Non-Statutory Supplementary Consultation and the informal engagement that has taken place, and how the comments received have been taken into account when developing the Scheme.

9.1.2 The chapters of the Consultation Report are as follows:

- Chapter 1: Introduction
- Chapter 2: Options consultation
- Chapter 3: Ongoing Engagement
- Chapter 4: Statutory consultation
- Chapter 5: Response to consultation to demonstrate how we have had regard to responses
- Chapter 6: Conclusion

9.1.3 A range of annexes that support the report are provided in the Consultation Report Annexes (TR010064/APP/5.2) as set out below:

Table 9.1 Consultation Report Annexes

Annex Reference	Annex Name
Annex A	Options consultation brochure
Annex B	Preferred Route Announcement – January 2021
Annex C	Compliance with Regulation 8(1) of the EIA Regulations
Annex D	Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 8 July 2021
Annex E	Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 18 November 2021
Annex F	Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 1 March 2022
Annex G	Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 15 December 2022
Annex H	Final Statement of Community Consultation
Annex I	Published Section 47 Notice

Annex Reference	Annex Name
Annex J	Published Section 48 Notice
Annex K	Prescribed consultees as set out in Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the “APFP Regulations”)
Annex L	Section 47 consultation material
Annex M	Section 42 (1)(a) and (b) and Section 24(d) and 1(d) letters
Annex N	Section 46 Letter (13 February 2023)
Annex O	Section 47 and Section 48 cuttings of newspaper notices with locations and dates
Annex P	Targeted supplementary non-statutory consultation materials and letters (31 July 2023)
Annex Q	Tables evidencing regard had to consultation responses (in accordance with section 49 of the 2008 Act)
Annex R	Non-Statutory supplementary targeted consultation – update letters (August 2023)

10 VOLUME 6 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) INFORMATION

- 10.1.1 The Applicant has undertaken an environmental impact assessment (“EIA”) of the Scheme to consider what significant effects the Scheme is likely to have on the environment. The Environmental Statement (TR010064/APP/6.1) reports the findings of the EIA. The findings of the EIA are also summarised in non-technical language in the Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary (TR010064/APP/6.4).
- 10.1.2 The Environmental Statement also provides general information on the Scheme including context, description of the Scheme and its construction, main alternatives considered, the consultation process that was part of the EIA and technical information on a range of topics. This chapter provides an overview of the structure of the document to assist with navigation.
- 10.1.3 The Environmental Statement includes the following introductory and reference chapters:
- Chapter 1: Introduction
 - Chapter 2: The Scheme
 - Chapter 3: Assessment of alternatives
 - Chapter 4: Environmental assessment methodology
- 10.1.4 The following technical topic-based chapters set out the environmental effects of each topic listed in accordance with the Scheme Scoping Opinion:
- Chapter 5: Air Quality
 - Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage
 - Chapter 7: Landscape and visual
 - Chapter 8: Biodiversity
 - Chapter 9: Geology and soils
 - Chapter 10: Material assets and waste
 - Chapter 11: Noise and vibration
 - Chapter 12: Population and human health
 - Chapter 13: Road Drainage and the Water Environment
 - Chapter 14: Climate
 - Chapter 15: Assessment of cumulative effects

10.1.5 The Environmental Statement is accompanied by a series of figures which support the findings of the EIA. These are provided in the Environmental Statement Figures (TR010064/APP/6.2).

Figure Reference	Figure Name
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1.1	Location Plan
Chapter 2: The Scheme Figures	
2.1	Environmental Constraints
2.2	Scheme Design
2.3	Environmental Masterplan
2.4	Temporary Works
Chapter 5: Air Quality Figures	
5.1	Air Quality Construction Study Area
5.2	Air Quality Operational Study Area
5.3	Air Quality Baseline Conditions
5.4	Modelled Human Health Receptors
5.5	Modelled Ecological Receptors
5.6	Modelled Compliance Risk Assessment Receptors
5.7	Construction Dust Results
5.8	Construction Human Health Assessment Results
5.9	Construction Ecological Assessment Results
5.10	Operational Human Health Assessment Results
5.11	Operational Ecological Assessment Results
Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage Figures	
6.1	Cultural Heritage Archaeological Assets
6.2	Cultural Heritage Built Heritage Assets
6.3	Cultural Heritage Historic Landscapes
Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Figures	
7.1	Zone of Theoretical Visibility
7.2	Zone of Theoretical Visibility with Screening Features

Figure Reference	Figure Name
7.3	Key Landscape Designations and Features
7.4	Local Landscape and Townscape Character Areas
7.5	Representative Viewpoints and Photomontage Locations
7.6	Representative Viewpoint Photosheets (representative Viewpoints 1-10)
7.6	Representative Viewpoint Photosheets (representative Viewpoints 11-20)
7.6	Representative Viewpoint Photosheets (representative Viewpoints 21-29)
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8.1	Designated Sites and Affected Road Network
8.2	Ancient Woodland and Priority Habitats
8.3	UK Habitats Map
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9.1	Bedrock Geology
9.2	Superficial Geology and Boreholes
9.3	Agricultural Land Classification
9.4	Potential Current and Historical Contamination Sources
Chapter 10: Materials Assets and Waste Figures	
10.1	Mineral Safeguarding Areas, Mineral Areas of Search and Peat Deposits
Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration Figures	
11.1a	Noise Study Areas, Noise Important Areas and Existing Noise Barriers
11.1b	Noise Monitoring Locations and Areas of Application of Construction Noise Effect Levels
11.2	Noise Sensitive Receptors
11.3	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Mobilisation and Demobilisation (Daytime)
11.3b	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Mobilisation and Demobilisation (Night-Time)
11.4a	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Online Works (Daytime)
11.4b	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Online Works (Night-Time)

Figure Reference	Figure Name
11.5a	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Offline Works (Daytime)
11.5b	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Offline Works (Night-Time)
11.6a	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Structures Works (Daytime)
11.6b	Construction Noise – Magnitude of Impact During Structures Works (Night-Time)
11.7a	Construction Vibration – Magnitude of Impact During Compaction
11.7b	Construction Vibration – Magnitude of Impact During Piling
11.8a	Road Traffic Noise – Magnitude of Change in the 2029 Opening Year (Daytime)
11.8b	Road Traffic Noise – Magnitude of Change in the 2029 Opening Year (Night-time)
11.9a	Road Traffic Noise – Magnitude of Change in the 2044 Future Year (Daytime)
11.9b	Road Traffic Noise – Magnitude of Change in the 2044 Future Year (Night-Time)
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12.1	Population and Human Health Context
12.2	Agricultural Landholdings
12.3	Key Population and Human Health Impacts
Chapter 13: Road Drainage and the Water Environment Figures	
13.1	Surface Water Receptors
13.2	Proposed Outfall Locations
13.3	Bedrock Aquifer Designations
13.4	Superficial Aquifers and Potential Groundwater Receptors and Features in the Study Area
13.5	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem Locations and Groundwater Dependency
13.6	Flood Zones
13.7	Areas At Risk From Surface Water Flooding
13.8	Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Flooding
13.9	Areas At Risk of Flooding From Reservoirs

Figure Reference	Figure Name
Chapter 14: Climate Figures	
14.1	Study Area for Operational Road User Greenhouse Gas Emissions
14.2	Construction Areas Used for Land Use Change Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations
14.3	Operational Areas Used for Land Use Change Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculations
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15.1	Shortlisted Other Developments for Inter-Project Cumulative Effects Assessment
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6.1.1	1786 County Palatine of Lancaster
6.1.2	1818 County Palatine of Lancaster
6.1.3	1848-50 OS Map Series
6.1.4	1891 OS Map Series
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7.5.1	Tree Constraints Plan
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8.1.2	Designated Sites
8.1.3	Priority Habitats and Ancient Woodland
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8.2.1	Designated Sites Within 200m of the ARN

Figure Reference	Figure Name
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Appendix 8.4: Badger Survey Report Figures (Confidential)	
8.4.1	Badger Survey Results
Appendix 8.5: Barn Owl Survey Report Figures (Confidential)	
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8.6.1	Breeding Birds Survey Results (April)
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8.8.2	Great Crested Newt Habitat Suitability Index Assessment Results
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8.9.1	Riparian Mammals Survey Results
Appendix 8.10: Reptile Survey Report Figures	
8.10.1	Reptile Survey Results
Appendix 8.12: Biodiversity Net Gain Report	
8.12.1	UK Habitat Baseline Survey Results

Figure Reference	Figure Name
8.12.2	BNG Metric 3.1 Baseline Rivers and Streams Arrangement
Appendix 8.13: Habitats Regulations Assessment Report Figures	
8.13.1	Location of European Sites in Relation to the Scheme
8.13.2	Extent of European Site Affected by the >1% Change Threshold
Appendix 8.14: Draft Badger Licence Figures (Confidential)	
8.14.1	Site Location Plan
8.14.2	Map of Development Site and Locations of Badger Setts 2021-2023
8.14.3	Active Badger Sett Locations
Appendix 9.1: Chemical Results Screening Table Figures	
9.1.1	Ground Investigation Location Plan
Appendix 13.1: Water Framework Directive (WFD) Compliance Assessment Figures	
13.1.1	Water Framework Directive Surface Water and Groundwater Bodies
Appendix 13.4: Groundwater Assessment Report Figures	
13.4.1	Response to Private Water Supply Questionnaires
Appendix 13.5: Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTE) Report Figures	
13.5.2	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Habitats
13.5.2	Hydrogeological Walkover Survey Locations
Non-Technical Summary Figures	
1	Location Plan
2	Key Environmental Constraints
3	Overview of the Scheme Design

10.1.6 The Environmental Statement is accompanied by a series of Appendices (TR010064/APP/6.3) which provide further information and detail to support the EIA. Those appendices highlighted in red are confidential reports and will not be made available publicly.

Table 10.1 : Environmental Statement Appendices

Appendix Number	Appendix Name
Chapter 4: Environmental Assessment Methodology Appendices	
4.1	Scoping Opinion response table

Appendix Number	Appendix Name
4.2	Major accidents and disasters
4.3	Transboundary effects screening matrix
Chapter 5: Air Quality Appendices	
5.1	Air quality methodology
5.2	Air quality results
Chapter 6: Cultural Heritage Appendices	
6.1	Cultural heritage desk-based assessment
Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual Appendices	
7.1	Landscape and visual impact assessment methodology
7.2	Landscape and townscape character baseline and sensitivity
7.3	Schedule of landscape and townscape effects
7.4	Schedule of visual effects
7.5	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Chapter 8: Biodiversity Appendices	
8.1	UK habitat Classification Report
8.2	Designated Sites Air Quality Assessment
8.3	Bat Survey Report
8.4	Badger Survey Report (Confidential)
8.5	Barn Owl Survey Report (Confidential)
8.6	Breeding Bird Survey Report
8.7	Wintering Bird Survey Report
8.8	Great Crested Newt Survey Report
8.9	Riparian Mammal Survey Report
8.10	Reptile Survey Report
8.11	Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey Report
8.12	Biodiversity Net Gain Report
8.13	Habitats Regulations Assessment Report
8.14	Draft Badger Licence Application (Confidential)
8.15	Great Crested Newt District Level Licence Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate
Chapter 9: Geology and Soils Appendices	

Appendix Number	Appendix Name
9.1	Chemical Results Screening Table
9.2	Agricultural Land Classification Survey Report
Chapter 11: Noise and Vibration Appendices	
11.1	Introduction to Acoustics
11.2	Noise and Vibration Assessment Guidance and Standards
11.3	Baseline Noise Survey Results
11.4	Construction Noise Calculations
11.5	Operational Noise Calculation Results
Chapter 12: Population and Human Health Appendices	
12.1	Detailed Private Property and Housing Assessment
12.2	Human Health Literature Review and Evidence
Chapter 13: Road Drainage and the Water Environment Appendices	
13.1	Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment Report
13.2	Water Quality Assessment Report
13.3	Hydromorphology Baseline Report
13.4	Groundwater Assessment Report
13.5	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems Report
13.6	Flood Risk Assessment Report
13.7	Drainage Strategy Report
Chapter 14: Climate Appendices	
14.1	Estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions
14.2	Vulnerability Assessment
Chapter 15: Assessment of Cumulative Effects Appendices	
15.1	Inter-Project Cumulative Effects

10.1.7 In addition, the Environmental Scoping Report (TR010064/APP/6.6) and Scoping Opinion (TR010064/APP/6.7) have informed the scope and content of the EIA and are provided with the application.

10.1.8 A First Iteration Environmental Management Plan (EMP) (TR010064/APP/6.5) has been prepared for the Scheme. This provides an essential Scheme specific tool to manage on-site construction activities that may affect the environment. It sets out the practices and standards to be applied in the construction of the Scheme. The key aims of the First Iteration EMP are to ensure that all environmental mitigation, DCO

requirements, consents and licences are met, and to minimise and manage the risk of adverse environmental effects. It also includes a Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments which sets out mitigation measures proposed in the Environmental Statement and indicates which requirements address the mitigation, or how it has been embedded in the Scheme's design.

- 10.1.9 The First Iteration EMP (TR010064/APP/6.5) is accompanied by a series of appendices which include outline management, control and prevention plans to minimize and manage the risk of adverse environmental effects. These are set out in Table 10.2 below.

Table 10.2 Environmental Management Plan Appendices

Appendix Reference	Appendix Title
Appendix A	Outline Air Quality Dust and Management Plan
Appendix B	Outline Noise and Vibration Management Plan
Appendix C	Outline Site and Waste Management Plan
Appendix D	Outline General Ecology Management Plan
Appendix E	Outline Invasive Species Management Plan
Appendix F	Outline Soil Handling Management Plan
Appendix G	Outline Materials Management Plan
Appendix H	Outline Surface and Ground Water Management Plan
Appendix I	Outline Construction Site Compound Management Plan
Appendix J	Outline Contaminated Land Management Plan
Appendix K	Outline Energy and Resource Use Management Plan
Appendix L	Outline Emergency Procedures and Record of any Environmental Incidents
Appendix M	Environmental Constraints Map
Appendix N	Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan
Appendix O	Outline Carbon Management Plan

- 10.1.10 A Statement relating to Statutory Nuisance (TR010064/APP/6.8) identifies the matters set out in Section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in respect of statutory nuisances and considers, whether the Scheme would engage one or more of those matters. Where any matters may be potentially engaged, this statement sets out its proposals for mitigating or limiting them.

11 VOLUME 7 OTHER DOCUMENTS

- 11.1.1 A range of additional documents have been submitted with the DCO application. These documents are not legally required but are intended to provide useful information on the scheme and aid detailed understanding of the application and its justification.
- 11.1.2 The Case for the Scheme) (TR010064/APP/7.1), the National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) Accordance Tables (TR010064/APP/7.2), and the draft NPS NN Accordance Tables (TR010064/APP/7.3) set out the need for the Scheme, the objectives that it seeks to address, options and alternatives considered and an explanation of the Scheme over time. It sets out how the Scheme meets its objectives and how it aligns with government policy in the NPS NN and the draft NPS NN.
- 11.1.3 The Transport Assessment (TR010064/APP/7.4) provides information relating to the transport analysis that has been undertaken as part of the development of the Scheme.
- 11.1.4 The Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan (TR010064/APP/7.5) sets out measures to manage traffic on construction sites activities, including diversions for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. The key aims of the Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan is to ensure all mitigation, DCO requirements, consents and licenses are met and to minimise and manage the risk of adverse traffic impacts.
- 11.1.5 The Scheme Design Report (TR010064/APP/7.6) presents design principles which have been applied to the Scheme's design and detailed design principles.
- 11.1.6 The Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (TR010064/APP/7.7) is the document which assesses and evidences the impact (if any) of those affected by the Scheme in compliance with the Equality Act 2010 and the public sector equality duty (PSED)

12 GLOSSARY and ABBREVIATIONS

Table 12.1 The abbreviations or acronyms used in the DCO application for the Scheme. Abbreviations and acronyms used in the DCO application

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
µg	Microgram
%tile	Percentile
2008 Act	Planning Act 2008
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AAWT	Annual Average Weekday Traffic
AB+	AddressBase+
ABC	Ambient Background Concentrations
ACW	Anti-clockwise
ADM	Area of Detailed Modelling
ADMS	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling
ADS	Advance Direction Signs
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
ACoW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
AMCT	Annual Mean Concentration Target
AMS	Archaeological Management Strategy
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
AGAC	Acute Generic Assessment
AGMA	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Loads
ALC	Agricultural Land Classification
ALR	All Lane Running
AM	Am Peak
AMCT	Annual Mean Concentration Target
AMI	Acute myocardial infarction
AMI	Advanced Motorway Indicator
ANPR	Automatic Number Figure Recognition

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
AoS	Area of Search
AFPF	Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure
APIS	Air Pollution Information System
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
AQO	Air Quality Objective
AQS	Air Quality Strategy
ARN	Affected Road Network
ASR	Annual Status Report
ASSI	Area of Special Scientific Interest
ATC	Automated Traffic Count
AW	Ancient Woodland
AWI	Ancient Woodland Inventory
AWP	Aggregates Working Party
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BMP	Biodiversity Management Plan
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BCT	Bat Conservation Trust
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
BFI	Baseflow Index
Bgl	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey
BIS	Department of Business Innovation & Skills
BMBC	Bury Metropolitan Borough Council
BMV	Best and Most Versatile
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BNL	Basic Noise Level
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
BPM	Best Practicable Means
BRIPITS	British Pits (database)
BRE	Building Research Establishment
BS	British Standard
BSI	British Standards Institution
C4SL	Category 4 Screening Levels
CAR 2012	Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
C&D	Construction and demolition
CAZ	Clean Air Zone
CC	Climate Change
CCC	Customer Contact Centre
CCRA	Climate Change Risk Assessment
CCRA3	UK's Third Climate Change Risk Assessment
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CD&E	Construction, demolition and excavation
CDA	Critical Drainage Area
CDM	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
CEA	Cumulative Effects Assessment
CEnv	Chartered Environmentalist
CERC	Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants
CftS	Case for the Scheme
CH	Chainage
CH4	Methane
CIEEM	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
CIEH	Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research Information Association
CITB	Construction Industry Training Board
CIWEM	The Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management
CJP	Costain Jacobs Partnership
CL	Critical Load

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
CL:AIRE	Contaminated Land: Applications in Real Environments
CLoCS	Construction Logistics and Community Safety
CM	Controlled Motorway
CNI	Critical National Infrastructure
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COMAH	Control of Major Accident and Hazards Regulations
CoPA	Control of Pollution Act
COPD	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
COVID-19	Coronavirus
CPF	Collaborative Performance Framework
CROW	Countryside and Rights of Way
CRTN	Calculation of Road Traffic Noise
cSAC	Candidate Special Areas of Conservation
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
CSO	Combined Sewer Overflow
CW	Clockwise
CWS	Country Wildlife Site
D5M	Dual 5-Lane Motorway
DALY	Disability Adjusted Life Year
DAS	Discretionary Advice Service
dB	Decibel
DCO	Development Consent Order
DDMS	Drainage Data Management System (Highways England)
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DF	Design Fix

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
DfRE	Design for Resource Efficiency
DfT	Department for Transport
DLL	District Level Licence
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
DM	Do-Minimum
DMFY	Do-Minimum Future Year scenario
DMOY	Do-Minimum Opening Year scenario
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
DMRB LA 114	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges LA 114 Climate Standard
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon
DoW:CoP	Definition of Waste Code of Practice
DQRA	Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment
DPD	Development Plan Document
DPH	Director of Public Health
DS	Do-Something
DS-DM	Do Something – Do Minimum
DSFY	Do-Something Future Year scenario
DSOY	Do-Something Opening Year scenario
DWS	Drinking Water Standard
EA	Environment Agency
EA	External Area
EA/MHS	Emergency Area / Maintenance Hard Standing
EAR	Environmental Assessment Report
EAV	External Aspect Verification
EB	Eastbound
EC	European Commission
ECoW	Ecological Clerk of Works
ECP	Environmental Incident Control Plan
eDNA	Environmental deoxyribonucleic acid

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
EEA	European Economic Area
EFT v11	Emissions Factors Toolkit Version 11.0
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM	Environmental Manager
EME2	Enrobé à Module Élevé 2
EMF	Electric and Magnetic Fields
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EnvIS	Environmental Information System
ENWL	Electricity North-West Limited
EPA	Environmental Protection Act
EPSM	European Protected Species Mitigation
EQS	Environmental Quality Standard
ES	Environmental Statement
ESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
EU	European Union
EUPHA	European Public Health Association
EV	Ellenberg Value
ExA	Examining Authority
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FC	Football Club
FMA	Fully Modelled Area
FMfP	Flood Map for Planning
FORS	Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme
FRA	Flood Risk Assessment
FRC	Formwork Reinforced and Concrete
GAC	Generic Assessment Criteria
GCN	Great Crested Newt
GDMS	Highways Agency's Geotechnical and Drainage Management Service

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
GEP	Good Ecological Potential
GES	Good Ecological Status
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GI	Ground Investigation
GIR	Ground Investigation Report
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd Edition
GM CAP	Greater Manchester Clean Air Plan
GMCA	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
GMEU	Greater Manchester Ecology Unit
GMMH	Greater Manchester Mental Health
GMODIN	Greater Manchester Open Data Infrastructure Map
GMSF	Greater Manchester Spatial Framework
GP	General practitioner surgery
GQRA	Generic Quantitative Risk Assessment
GWDTE	Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem
GWP	Global-Warming Potential
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulphide
ha	Hectare
HADDMS	Highways Agency Drainage Data Management
HADECS	Highways Agency Detection Enforcement Camera System
HAGDMS	Highways Agency Geotechnical and Drainage Management System
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HDV	Heavy Duty Vehicle
HEA	Historic England Archive
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEWRAT	Highways England Water Risk Assessment Tool
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
HLC	Historic Landscape Classification

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
HLT	Historic Landscape Types
HM	Her Majesty's Government
HMWB	Heavily Modified Water Body
HPI	Habitat of Priority Importance
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HRA	Hot Rolled Asphalt
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
HSEQ	Health, Safety, Environment and Quality
HSI	Habitat Suitability Index
HV	High voltage
HVO	Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil
HWCN	Hazardous Waste Consignment Note
IACPC	Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate
IAIA	International Impact Association
IAS	International Aviation and Shipping
IDB	Internal Drainage Board
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IES	Institute of Environmental Scientists
IGCB(N)	Interdepartmental Group on Costs and Benefits – Noise subgroup
IHD	Ischaemic heart disease
INNS	Invasive and Non-Native Species
IP	Inter Peak
ISMP	Invasive Species Management Plan
ITN	Integrated Transport Network
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
J(Number)	Junction (Number)
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
km	Kilometre
KSI	Killed or seriously injured

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
kt	Kilotonnes
LAQM	Local Air Quality Management
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LCRM	Land Contamination Risk Management
LCST	Landscape Character sub-type
LCT	Landscape Character Type
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDV	Light Duty Vehicle
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LEMP	Landscape and Ecology Mitigation Plan
LGV	Light Goods Vehicle
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
LNCS	Local Nature Conservation Sites
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
LNS	Low Noise Surfacing
LOAEL	Lower Observed Adverse Effect Level
LoD	Limit of Deviation
LoW	List of Waste
LONI	Letter of No Impediment
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LQM	Land Quality Management
LRN	Local Road Network
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
LTT	Long-term trends
LV	Limit Value
LV	Low Voltage

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
LWS	Local Wildlife Site
mAOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
MAGIC	Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside
M-BAT	Metal Bioavailability Assessment Tool
mbgl	Metres below ground level
MCC	Manchester City Council
MCDHW	Manual of Contract Documents for Highways Works
MCTC	Manual Classified Turning Count
MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
MDPE	Medium Density Polyethylene
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (now called the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities)
MIDAS	Motorway Incident Detection and Automatic Signalling
MIEMA	Full member of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
MIEnvSci	Member of the Institute of Environmental Science
MLP	Minerals Local Plan
MMP	Material Management Plan
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MNWQ	Manchester North West Quadrant
MoRPH	Modular River Physical
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Medium Pressure
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MPH	Master of Public Health
MPI	Major Project Instruction
MS	Motorway Signal Marker
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MSc	Master of Science
MSE	Mechanically Stabilised Earth

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
MSM	Manchester Smart Motorway
Mt	Megatonne (or million tonnes)
Mtpa	Million tonnes per annum
N/A	Not Applicable
N	Nitrogen
N ₂ O	Nitrous Oxide
NAA	Nitrogen Affected Area
NAPCP	National Air Pollution Control Program
NB	Northbound
NCA	National Character Areas
NCN	National Cycle Network
NERC	Natural Environmental and Rural Communities
NF3	Nitrogen trifluoride
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NHS	National Health Service
NIA	Noise Important Area
NIR	Noise Insulation Regulations
NNNPS	National Networks National Policy Statement
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NOEL	No Observable Effects Limit
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPS NN	National Policy Statement for National Networks
NPSE	Noise Policy Statement for England
NRFA	National River Flow Archive
NRR	National Risk Register

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
NRTP	National Road Traffic Projection
NRTS	National Roads Telecommunications Service
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
NTEM	National Trip End Model
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
NVC	National Vegetation Classification
NVMP	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
NWAWP	North West Aggregate Working Party
O ₂	Oxygen
OCTMP	Outline Construction Traffic Management Plan
OD	Origins and Destinations
OHID	Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (formerly Public Health England)
OLEMP	Outline Landscape and Ecology
OMBC	Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council
ONA	Off Network Access
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OP	Off Peak
ORVal	Outdoor Recreation Valuation tool
OS	Ordnance Survey
OWMP	Outline Water Management Plan
PA	Production-Attraction
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PAS	Publicly Available Specification
PBDE	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers
PC	Predicted Contributions
PC	Principal Contractor
PCF	Project Control Framework
PCM	Pollution Climate Mapping
PEAR	Post Excavation Assessment Report

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
PEL	Probable Effect Level
PERA	Preliminary Environmental Risk Assessment
PERT	Population Exposure Reduction Target
PFA	Pulverized fuel ash
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PfE	Places for Everyone
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulphonate
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
PHE	Public Health England
PIA	Personal Injury Accident
PLCM	Pennine Lower Coal Measures
PM10	Particulate matter
PM	Photomontage Location
PM	PM peak
PM	Project Manager
PMCM	Pennine Middle Coal Measures
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
POPE	Post Opening Project Evaluation
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Pollution Prevention Plan
PPL	Potential Pollutant Linkage
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRA	Preferred Route Announcement
PRoW	Public Right of Way
pSAC	Possible Special Areas of Conservation
pSPA	Potential Special Protection Areas
PSSR	Preliminary Sources Study Report
PSV	Polished Stone Value
PVMS	Portable Variable Message Signs

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
PWS	Private Water Supplies
PWQAR	Preliminary Water Quality Assessment Report
Q	Quarter
QMS	Quality Management System
RAMS	Risk Assessments and Method Statements
RBC	Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council
RBD	River Basin District
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RC	Reinforced Concrete
RCB	Rigid concrete barrier
RCP	Receptor Concentration Pathway
RDA	Rochdale Development Agency
RDWE	Road Drainage and the Water Environment
REAC	Register of Environmental Actions and Commitments
REGO	Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin
RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
RIS1	Road Investment Strategy 1
RIS2	Road Investment Strategy 2
RMBC	Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council
RMSE	Root mean square error
RoFSW	Risk of Flooding from Surface Water
ROS	Rapid Options Study
RPA	Root Protection Area
RSI	Road Surface Index
RSTs	Runoff Specific Thresholds
S4UL	Suitable For Use Levels
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAR	Standardised Admissions Ratio
SATURN	Simulation and Assignment of Traffic to Urban Road Networks (Software)

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
SB	Southbound
SBI	Site of Biological Importance
SCC	Salford City Council
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SF6	Sulphur hexafluoride
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SLP:DMP	Salford Local Plan: Development Management Policies
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMR	Standardised Mortality Ratio
SNCI	Site of Nature Conservation Importance
SNRHW	Stable Non-Reactive Hazardous Wastes
SOAEL	Significant Observed Adverse Effect Level
SOBC	Strategic Outline Business Case
SoBRA	Society of Brownfield Risk Assessment
SoCC	Statement of Community Consultation
SoCG	Statements of Common Ground
SOM	Soil Organic Matter
SoS	Secretary of State
SoSEFRA	Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom
SLA	Special Landscape Area
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SPP	Sustainable Procurement Plan
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SSWSIs	Site Specific Written Schemes of Investigation
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
STG	Strategic Transport Group
SuDS	Sustainable drainage system
SVD	Stopped vehicle detection
SWMP	Site Waste Management Plan
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan
t	Tonnes
TAG	Transport Analysis Guidance
TAR	Technical Appraisal Report
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
TDP	Transport Decarbonisation Plan
TEL	Threshold Effect Level
TEMPRO	Trip End Model Presentation Program
TfGM	Transport for Greater Manchester
TfN	Transport for the North
TG	Technical Guidance
TM	Traffic Management
TMU	Traffic Monitoring Unit
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TRA	Traffic Reliability Area
TRADS	Traffic Flow Data System
TRB	Transportation Research Board
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TRM	Temporary Traffic Management
TTRO	Temporary Traffic Regulation Orders
UAEL	Unacceptable adverse effect level
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UK	United Kingdom
UKCP	UK Climate Projections
UKCP18	United Kingdom Climate Projections 2018

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
UKHab	UK Habitat Classification
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency
UKTAG	UK Technical Advisory Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPD	Unitary Development Plan
UU	United Utilities
UV	Ultraviolet
UWWTD	Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive
VDM	Variable Demand Model
VMS	Variable Message Signs
VMSL	Variable Mandatory Speed Limits
VOC	Volatile Organic Carbons
VOT	Value of Time
VP	Viewpoint
VRS	Vehicle restraint system
VSC	Very Special Circumstances
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria
WB	Westbound
WCH	Walkers, cyclists and horse-riders
WCHAR	Walking, Cycling and Horse-Riding Assessment and Review
WEL	Workplace Exposure Limit
WER	Water Environment Regulations
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHIASU	Welsh Health Impact Assessment Support Unit
WHO	World Health Organization
WMP	Water Management Plan
WQS	Water Quality Standard
WQSR	Water Quality Study Report
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

Acronym or Abbreviation	Term
WTW	Water Treatment Works
ZOI	Zone of Influence
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

13 Definition of terms used in the DCO application for the Scheme.

Table 13.1 Definition of terms used in DCO application

Term	Definition
Abnormal Indivisible Loads	A load that cannot be divided for the purpose of being carried on a road without undue expense or risk of damage.
Accessibility	The ability of users to access land, property, infrastructure, businesses and community facilities.
Active travel	Travelling to specific destinations (e.g. work or school) by active modes such as walking or cycling.
Acute impact	Occurs as a result of a severe, usually transient, event. For road runoff, acute pollution is usually the result from a spillage of pollutants, but can result from routine runoff.
Additive (cumulative effects assessment)	Where similar types of impact from a scheme or different developments affect a receptor at the same time and in a similar way e.g. loss of two pieces of woodland of 1ha, resulting in 2ha cumulative woodland loss overall.
Advice note	The Planning Inspectorate has published a series of advice notes that are intended to inform applicants, consultees, the public and others about a range of process matters in relation to the 2008 Act.
Affected property	The lengths of all-purpose trunk road and/or motorway (including carriageways, hard shoulders, slip roads, roundabouts and access roads) and the associated premises, infrastructure and other amenities to be maintained and operated.
Affected Road Network	All roads that trigger the traffic screening criteria and adjoining roads within 200m.
Aggregates	Minerals which are used primarily to support the construction industry including soft sand, sand and gravel, and crushed rock.
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC)	ALC is graded from 1 to 5. Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land is graded 1 to 3a.
Agricultural landholdings	Land and associated infrastructure for the purpose of agricultural production, e.g. arable farming, dairy farming etc.
Air quality management area	An area declared by a local authority which has been determined will exceed the relevant air quality strategy objective.
Air quality objective (AQO)	The threshold below which harmful effects from pollutant exposure are not expected, set out within the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010.

Term	Definition
Air quality threshold	Generic term to represent the relevant pollutant averaging period and concentration value described by the air quality strategy objectives or EU limit values.
Alluvial	Unconsolidated detrital material deposited by a river, stream or other body of running water as sediment in the bed of the stream or on its floodplain or delta.
Ambient noise	Ambient noise is the total sound in a given situation at a given time usually composed of sound from many sources, near and far.
Ancient Woodland Inventory Site	The Ancient Woodland Inventory identifies over 52,000 ancient woodland sites in the UK. Ancient woodland in England is defined as woodland that has existed since 1600 or before.
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	Annual Exceedance Probability e.g. 1% AEP is equivalent to 1% (1 in 100) probability of flooding occurring in any one year (or, on average, once in every 100 years).
Application Document	A document submitted to the Planning Inspectorate as part of the application for development consent.
Aquiclude	A geological formation which is impermeable to the flow of water. It contains a large amount of water in it but it does not permit water through it and also does not yield water.
Aquifer Designation	An Environment Agency definition reflecting the importance of aquifers as a resource and as supporting surface water flows. These are (most important to least important): Principal, Secondary A, Secondary B, Secondary Undifferentiated and Unproductive.
Aquitard	A body of rock or stratum of sediment that retards but does not prevent the flow of groundwater from one aquifer to another.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction (BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations).
Arboricultural impact assessment	An assessment of the effect of the Scheme on existing trees.
Asbestos-Containing Material	Material that contains asbestos fibres.
Aspect	This refers to an environmental topic (e.g. air quality, biodiversity, noise etc.).
Assessment of effects	The assessment of changes arising from the development that is being assessed.
Asset delivery	Asset delivery is where National Highways is directly responsible for managing all aspects of the operation of the network. This includes determining and managing what routine maintenance activities are undertaken and capital renewal and improvement schemes

Term	Definition
Attenuation pond	Part of a drainage system that is used for temporarily storing and attenuating surface water
A-weighting (dB(A))	This is a measure of the overall level of sound across the audible spectrum with a frequency weighting (i.e. 'A' weighting) to compensate for the varying sensitivity of the human ear to sound at different frequencies.
AWI Site	The AWI identifies over 52,000 ancient woodland sites in the UK. Ancient woodland in England is defined as woodland that has existed since 1600 or before.
Backfilling (Material assets and waste)	Backfilling means a recovery operation where waste is used in excavated areas for the purpose of slope reclamation or safety or for engineering purposes in landscaping and where the waste is substituting other non-waste materials which would have had to be used for the purpose.
Background concentration	The ambient pollutant concentration from multiple sources.
Barn owl nest	A site used by barn owls for nesting and raising of young, legally protected when in use for nesting.
Barn owl roost	A barn owl's home.
Baseflow Index	The proportion of the flow in a watercourse made up of groundwater and discharges. Base flow sustains the watercourse in dry weather.
Baseline	In EIA, 'baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence before the occurrence of an impact from a development i.e. they are the existing conditions that would be affected.
Baseline studies	Work to provide an outline, understanding of landscape and visual conditions before or without implementation of the project requiring a mix of desk study consultation and field work. DMRB LA 107.
Bat roost	A bat's home.
Bed substrate	The material that rests at the bottom of a stream and along the channel margins.
Bedrock (deposits)	Previously solid geology. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth that are present everywhere. Any deposits older than 2.6 million years.
Benefit to Cost Ratio	The ratio of benefits to costs
Best overall environmental outcome	A departure from the waste hierarchy which delivers better overall environmental outcomes.
Best Practicable Means (BPM)	Measured to reduce noise and vibration from construction activities that are reasonable practicable having regard among other things to local conditions and circumstances, to the

Term	Definition
	current state of technical knowledge and to the financial implications.
Bill of quantities	A detailed statement of work, prices, dimensions, and other details, required for development
Bioavailable	This is the fraction of dissolved metal that has the potential to contribute to toxic effects in aquatic animals or plants as determined in accordance with the method, metals bioavailability assessment tool (M-BAT).
BNL Calculations	BNL calculations are undertaken by using traffic flow, speed and HGV percentage to calculate a reference noise emission from the road link, as set out in CRTN.
Borehole	A hole bored into the ground, usually as part of investigations, typically to test the depth and quality of soil, rock and groundwater. A borehole can also be used to dewater the ground.
Borrow pit	A temporary mineral working to supply material for a specific construction project.
Bridleway	A highway over which the public have a right of way on foot and a right of way on horseback or leading a horse. In some cases it may include a right to drive animals of any description along the highway. Statute has added the right to ride a bicycle (not a mechanically propelled vehicle), although cyclists must give way to pedestrians and persons on horseback.
British Geological Society (BGS)	Location of British data on geology.
British Standard	British Standards are the standards produced by the British Standards Institution, which is incorporated under royal charter and formally designated as the national standards body for the UK.
British Standards Institution	The national standards body of the United Kingdom which produces technical standards for various industries.
Bund	An embankment which acts as a visual or noise screen, or acts as a barrier to control the spillage of fluids.
Byway	A road or track not following a main route; a minor road or path. A 'restricted byway' allows a right of way on foot, on horseback, or leading a horse, cycling and for any vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles. In some cases there may also be a right to drive animals. Byways open to all traffic (BOATs) are highways over which the public right of way is for vehicles and all other kinds of traffic, but which are used mainly for the purposes for which footpaths and bridleways are used.
Carbon budgets	A carbon budget, defined in accordance with the Climate Change Act 2008, places a restriction on the total amount of greenhouse gases the UK can emit over a defined five-year period.

Term	Definition
Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e)	Carbon dioxide equivalent (abbreviated as CO ₂ e) is a metric used to compare the emissions of various greenhouse gases, based on their global-warming potential (GWP), by converting amounts of other gases to the equivalent amount of CO ₂ with the same GWP. For example, the GWP for methane (CH ₄) is 25, and for nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) it is 298. This means that an emission of 1 tonne of CH ₄ is equivalent to an emission of 25 tonnes of CO ₂ and an emission of 1 tonne of N ₂ O is equivalent to 298 tonnes of CO ₂ .
Carbon emissions	Shorthand for emissions of any of the seven GHGs that contribute to climate change under the Kyoto Protocol, namely carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF ₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF ₃).
Carboniferous	A geological time period that spans from approximately 358 to 298 million years ago.
Carriageway	The width of a highway that can be used by motorised vehicles and nonmotorised users, formed by a number of lanes. Dual two-lane means two lanes in each direction, and dual three-lane means three lanes in each direction (dual two-lane and three-lane carriageways have a central reserve to separate the traffic travelling in each direction).
Category A tree	Tree of high quality and value capable of making a significant contribution to the area for 40 or more years.
Category B tree	Tree of moderate quality or value capable of making a significant contribution to the area for 20 or more years.
CDM	Construction Design and Management regulations pertaining to health and safety on construction sites.
Channel realignment	The artificial straightening of a river channels to accommodate structures, flood control, or navigation.
Characteristics	Elements or combination of elements, which make a particular contribution to distinctive character. DMRB LA 107.
Chronic impact	The result of ongoing low levels of pollution which can result in the transport and accumulation of sediment-bound pollutants over a longer period of time (months/years)
Circular economy	A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (of make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible; extract the maximum value from resources while in use; recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of life; and keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times.
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association. A member-based research and information organisation dedicated to improvement in all aspects of the construction industry.
Climate	Long-term weather conditions prevailing over a region.

Term	Definition
Climate change	Long-term variations in global temperature and weather patterns caused by natural and human actions.
Climate extreme indices	With regard to climate change, extreme weather events and climate events are often referred to collectively as climate extremes. The World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) expert team on climate change detection and indices (ETCCDI) coordinate, organise and collaborate on climate extremes, indices and climate change detection. This team have defined a set of 27 core indices (the 'ETCCDI' indices) which can be derived from land surface observations of daily temperature and precipitation.
Climate scenario	UKCP18 uses emissions scenarios, called Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs). RCPs specify the concentrations of greenhouse gases that would result in target amounts of radiative forcing at the top of the atmosphere by 2100, relative to pre-industrial levels. Four forcing levels have been set: 2.6, 4.5, 6.0 and 8.5 W/m ² . These create four RCPs that are used in UKCP18: RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0 and RCP8.5.
Clinical health	Having to do with the examination and treatment of patients. Health status of individual patients.
Closed-circuit television	CCTV cameras are used to monitor traffic flows on the English motorway and trunk road network primarily for the purposes of traffic management.
Code of Construction Practice	Contains control measures and standards to be implemented by the Scheme, including those to avoid or reduce environmental effects.
Coal Tar	A by-product of the coking process, coal tar was previously used as a surfacing material for roads.
Cohesive	Describing material that can hold together (e.g., clayey material).
Cold spell duration index	Count of days with at least six consecutive days when daily minimum temperature is below the 10th percentile.
Combined effects (interrelationship of effects)	The combined action of a number of different environmental topic specific effects upon a single resource/receptor.
Compulsory acquisition	The compulsory acquisition of land or buildings for public interest purposes.
Committed development	A development that has full or outline planning permission, or is allocated in an adopted development plan.
Community	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular character in common
Community land and assets	Land, buildings and infrastructure providing a service/resource to a community, e.g. open spaces, village greens, village halls, healthcare and education facilities.

Term	Definition
Compensation code	The national compensation code (the compensation code or the land compensation code) is the collective term for the principles derived from statute and case law, relating to compensation for compulsory acquisition, which ensures that when land is needed for an infrastructure project, the owners receive compensation to help them relocate. The code also ensures that those who experience real, physical events, for example vibration or noise, from a scheme once it is in operation, are entitled to compensation.
Conceptual Site Model (CSM)	A conceptual model is a representation of a system that uses concepts and ideas to form said representation. here it provides conceptual information on contamination within the area of the site.
Consignment note	A legally required document that details the transfer of hazardous waste from one party to another. The note must be prepared before any hazardous waste is moved and is required for all movements of hazardous waste. The format of the consignment note must meet the requirements set out in Schedule 1 of The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016
Construction	Activity on and/or offsite required to implement the Scheme. The construction phase is considered to commence with the first activity on site (e.g. creation of site access), and ends with demobilisation.
Construction compound	A compound used during construction for the storage of material, assembly of components or for other construction related activities.
Construction Logistics and Community Safety	A national Standard that requires all stakeholders in construction to take responsibility for health & safety beyond the hoardings. It demands collaborative action to prevent fatal or serious collisions between vehicles servicing construction projects and vulnerable road users: pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists.
Construction materials	Primary, recycled / secondary and renewable sources of materials required for constructing a project.
Construction, demolition and excavation waste	Arisings and waste from the demolition of buildings and structures, site preparation and clearance, remediation, excavation and construction activities.
Contraflow	a temporary arrangement where traffic on a road is transferred from its usual side to share the other half of the carriageway with traffic moving in the opposite direction.
Controlled motorway	Motorway that uses variable speed limits but retains a traditional hard shoulder.
Controlled Waste	Household, industrial and commercial waste (not agricultural waste, waste from mines or quarries and most radioactive waste).

Term	Definition
Correlation coefficient	The linear relationship between predicted and observed data. A value of zero means no relationship and a value of 1 means absolute relationship.
Culvert	A tunnel (pipe or box-shaped) carrying a stream, open drain or utility equipment under a feature such as a road or railway.
Cumulative effects	Effects upon the environment that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions. Each impact by itself may not be significant but can become a significant effect when combined with other impacts.
Cumulative effects (inter-project effects)	The combined action of a number of different projects, in combination with the project being assessed, on a single resource/receptor.
Cut-fill balance	Where the amount of material obtained from earthwork cuttings broadly matches the amount of fill material required to form embankments, thereby minimising the amount of material needed to be imported into, or exported from, a construction site
Cutting	In road construction, where the route is cut into the ground such that its vertical alignment is lower than the surrounding ground level. Often used on hilly terrain and to achieve safe gradients for roads.
Decibel	The scale on which sound pressure level is expressed. In air it is defined as 20 times the logarithm of the ratio between the root-mean-square pressure of the sound field and a reference pressure (2x10 ⁻⁵ Pa).
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	A department of the UK government, with responsibility for business, industrial strategy, and science and innovation with energy and climate change policy.
Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities	In supporting and advising the Minister, the Department's main functions include: the promotion of a healthy housing and provision of decent, affordable, sustainable homes and housing support services, a social welfare system including focused support to the most disadvantaged areas.
Department for Transport	The government department responsible (alongside agencies and partners) for the English transport network and a limited number of transport matters in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland that have not been devolved.
Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB)	Provides standards, advice notes and other documents relating to the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads, including motorways in the United Kingdom.
Development Consent Order (DCO)	Introduced by the Planning Act in 2008, a DCO is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP).

Term	Definition
Development Consent Order Application	The Proposed Scheme Application Documents, collectively known as the 'DCO application'.
Development land	Land identified in national or local plans, policies or strategies for development (including intensification of existing uses) and land subject to planning permission.
De-Watering	The removal of water from solid material or soil.
Dewatering (groundwater)	Groundwater control which typically involves pumping groundwater from an array of wells or sumps, located in or around an excavation, to temporarily lower groundwater levels to allow excavation to be carried out in dry and stable conditions.
Dip	The angle of displacement of a planar feature (e.g., a fault) from the horizontal plane.
Discharge	The volume of flow passing a point in a given time period.
Disposal	Any operation which is not recovery, even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.
District level licence	District level licences are granted and authorised by Natural England to permit developments that affect great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> and involve habitat creation and mitigation being carried out at the local authority level, providing an alternative to the standard EPSM licensing process.
Diversion route	A set of approved routes to follow in case of closure of motorway/major A-roads.
Do-Minimum	The scenario that represents the situation that would occur without the project in operation (or without construction), which includes committed developments.
Do-Minimum (DM)	Scenario without the project.
Do-Something	The scenario that represents the situation that would occur with the project in operation (or with construction), which includes committed developments.
Do-Something (DS)	Scenario with the project.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid - a molecule that determines the genetic makeup of all living organisms.
Draft licence	An EPSM licence that is written, prepared and agreed prior to a Development Consent Order (DCO) being granted but which cannot be officially granted until the DCO planning consent has been given.
Eastbound	Direction of travel.
Effect	Term used to express the consequence of an impact. The significance of effect is determined by correlating the magnitude

Term	Definition
	of the impact with the importance, or sensitivity, of the receptor or resource in accordance with defined significance criteria.
Effect (landscape and visual)	Term used to express the consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect'). DMRB LA 107.
Embedded mitigation	Mitigation measures which are embedded into the project design and have been developed through an iterative design process.
Embodied carbon	Carbon (GHG) emissions associated with energy consumption and chemical processes during the extraction, transport and/or manufacture of construction materials or products.
End of first life	The point at which an asset is no longer useful in the capacity for which it was originally intended.
Enhancement	A beneficial measure that is over and above what is required to mitigate the adverse effects of a project.
Engineered fill	Material that has been selected and placed to an appropriate specification, generally as part of engineering works.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Environmental Impact Assessment. A process by which information about environmental effects of a proposed development is collected, assessed and used to inform decision making. For certain projects, EIA is a statutory requirement.
Environmental Management Plan (EMP)	The EMP sets out the conclusions and the actions needed to manage environmental effects identified within the environmental assessment during construction and operation of a development.
Environmental Quality Standard	The maximum permissible concentration of a potentially hazardous chemical. The Environmental Quality Standard is used to assess the risk to the health of aquatic flora and fauna.
Environmental Statement	A document produced in accordance with the EIA Directive as transported into UK law by the EIA Regulations to report the results of an EIA.
Equality Act 2010	The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. Protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, and pregnancy and maternity.
Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level (Leq)	The Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level is the notional steady sound level which, over a stated period of time, would contain the same amount of acoustical energy as the A-weighted fluctuating sound measured over that period.
Essential mitigation	Measures required to reduce and if possible offset likely significant adverse environmental effects, in support of the reported significance of effects in the environmental

Term	Definition
	assessment. Mitigation critical for the delivery of a scheme which can be acquired through statutory powers.
EU Limit Value	Legally binding threshold for individual pollutants, as prescribed in the European Commission Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC).
European protected species mitigation (EPSM) licence	The licence issued that permits an activity affecting a European protected species, that would otherwise constitute an offence under the relevant legislation.
Examination	Statutory process in where the Secretary of State will appoint an Inspector to carry out an independent examination
Examining Authority	The person(s) appointed by the Secretary of State (SoS) to assess the Development Consent Order application and make a recommendation to the SoS.
Excluded route	Local road networks and accesses that construction traffic is not permitted to use, excluding vehicles associated with traffic management.
Façade and free-field levels	Due to the effects of reflection, sound pressure levels measured close to large vertical reflecting surfaces such as building façades are higher than those that are measured away from reflective surfaces. Sound pressure levels measured 1m from a large solid, reflecting surface are termed 'façade' levels, while those measured at least 3m away from any reflective surfaces (apart from the ground) are termed 'free-field'.
Features	Particularly prominent, "eye-catching" elements or characteristic components (i.e. tree clumps, church towers, or wooded skylines). DMRB LA 107.
First study area (material assets and waste)	Project footprint (including temporary land take) for which consent is being sought. The area within which construction materials will be consumed (used / deployed), and waste generated (including temporary compounds and storage areas etc.).
Fleet Operators Recognition Scheme	A voluntary accreditation scheme which aims to raise the level of quality within fleet operations, and to demonstrate which operators are achieving exemplary levels of best practice in safety, efficiency, and environmental protection.
Flood defence	Infrastructure used to protect an area against floods as floodwalls and embankments; they are designed to a specific standard of protection (design standard).
Floodplain	A floodplain is flat, or nearly flat, land adjacent to a stream or river, stretching from the banks of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls and (under natural conditions) experiences periods of flooding.
Flow dynamics	The manner in which flow behaves, i.e., turbulent flows, non-energetic and laminar flows.

Term	Definition
Fluvial Flooding	Flooding resulting from water levels exceeding the bank level of a main river.
Footway	A way comprised in a highway which also comprises a carriageway, being a way over which the public have a right of way on foot only. A footway is essentially a pavement alongside a carriageway – it is the part of a carriageway highway set aside for pedestrians.
Full closures of the carriageway	Complete closure of the carriageway to avoid any forms of movement of an unauthorised vehicle and people.
Geology	The physical structure, substance and history of the earth (rocks and minerals).
Ghost licence	An EPSM licence that is written, prepared and agreed prior to a Development Consent Order (DCO) being granted but which cannot be officially granted until the DCO planning consent has been given.
Glacial till	Sediments directly deposited by the moving ice of a glacier.
Glaciofluvial (deposits)	Sediments deposited by flowing glacial meltwater
Glaciolacustrine (deposits)	Sediments deposited in glacial lakes
GLVIA3	Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Assessment, 3rd Edition.
Granular	Rocks or sediments comprising grains of approximately equal size
Greenfield	Undeveloped parcel of land.
Greenhouse gases (GHGs)	A gaseous compound that absorbs infrared radiation and traps heat in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases are usually expressed in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO _{2e}).
Greenspace	Any area of vegetated land, urban or rural. This can include public or private parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, sports pitches, allotments, green corridors such as canals and green cycleways, as well as the natural and semi-natural environment such as woodland and fields.
Gross Domestic Product	Total value of all goods and services produced within an economy in one year
Ground Investigation	Several levels of investigation from desk-based research to onsite sampling to evaluate challenges related to soil/ground.
Groundwater	Water below ground level
Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystem (GWDTE)	Wetlands which critically depend on groundwater flows and/or chemistry.
H++	Defined as plausible 'high-end' climate change scenarios, which are typically extreme climate change scenarios on the margins or outside of the 10th to 90th percentile range presented in the 2009 UK climate change projections (also known as 'UKCP09').

Term	Definition
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	A Habitats Regulations Assessment refers to the several distinct stages of assessment which must be undertaken in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site, before a decision can be made on whether to authorise it.
Habitats site	Collective term for Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas used in the draft NPS NN.
HAGDMS	Highways Agency Geotechnical Data Management System (HAGDMS).
Hard strip	The paved carriageway either side of the running lanes.
Harm	Where potential harm to a designated historic environment asset is identified it needs to be classified as less than substantial harm or substantial harm, which substantial harm equating to a significant affect in the context of this assessment
Haul road/route	Temporary routes which would be used during the construction-by-construction vehicles.
Hazardous waste	Defined in line with Article 3(2) of the Waste Framework Directive (Council Directive 2008/98/EC) as: 'waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III' of the Directive.
Health inequalities	The unfair and avoidable differences in exposure to health risk factors and to health status, health across the population, and between different groups within society. Note that where these are unfair and avoidable differences, these are also known as health inequities.
Heavy goods vehicle (HGV)	A commercial carrier vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of more than 3.5 tonnes
Historic England	A public body responsible for ensuring the statutorily-protected historic environment designations are protected
Historic environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora
Holt	An otter's home.
Hydromorphology	The scientific study of the form and function of rivers and the interaction between streams and the landscape around them.
Impact	This distinguishes between the 'impact', defined as the action being taken, and the 'effect', defined as the change resulting from that action (GLVIA3). For consistency within LVIA "impact" cannot be used interchangeably with "effect" nor to mean a combination of several effects. DMRB LA 107.

Term	Definition
Incidental extraction	Incidental extraction: Where any minerals that are incidentally extracted during site preparation would be processed and used on site (e.g. from excavating the road box, foundations, drainage works etc). This is typically the minimum level of prior extraction that the MPA would seek as part of any non-minerals development in an MSA.
In-combination effects (climate)	When a projected future climate impact (e.g. increase in temperatures) interacts with an effect identified by another topic and exacerbates its impact.
Inert waste	Waste which meets one or more of the following criteria: that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations; that does not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in a way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health; and where its total leachability and pollutant content and the ecotoxicity of its leachate are insignificant and, in particular, do not endanger the quality of any surface water or groundwater. See Directive 1999/31/EC and Council Decision 2003/33/EC.
Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA)	A professional body for environmental managers and EIA professionals.
Interested Party	A person or persons with an interest in land affected by the application, or who has registered a relevant representation by the deadline set by the Planning Inspectorate after the application has been accepted.
Inter-project cumulative effects	The combined action of a number of different projects, in combination with the project being assessed, on a single resource/receptor.
Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)	Species that have been released either deliberately or accidentally outside of their natural range, where they have become established and cause adverse ecological, environmental, or economic impacts.
Key construction material	Construction materials which, by weight, constitute the majority of material required to deliver the scheme.
L10 or LA10	Acoustic nomenclature indicating that the value is exceeded for 10% of the period of interest. This index, evaluated over the period 06:00 to 24:00, is commonly used to describe road traffic noise.
L90 or LA90	Acoustic nomenclature indicating that the value is exceeded for 90% of the period of interest. This index is taken to be a good indicator of the background noise level remaining at a location in the absence of any easily identifiable sources.

Term	Definition
Leq or LAeq	Acoustic nomenclature indicating that a value is expressed in terms of the Equivalent Continuous Sound Pressure Level.
Lden (Noise and Vibration)	Day-evening-night weighted sound pressure level.
Lden (Population and Human Health)	The Lden is a noise index that is mainly used by the World Health Organisation and health professionals. It provides a single weight noise level taking into account the commonly used three periods of day (07:00 to 19:00), evening (19:00 to 23:00) and night (23:00 to 07:00). Before the noise levels from these three periods are added together, the evening period has a +5dB(A) correction applied and the night period a +10dB(A) correction applied.
Lnight	Equivalent continuous sound pressure level when the reference time interval is the night.
Lane 1 - 4	A lane reference, starting with lane 1 from the nearside to lane 4 on the offside.
Lane closures	An act of closing a lane on a motorway.
Land bank	The stock land with planning permissions but where minerals development has yet to take place.
Landfill capacity	The known, forecast or estimated remaining landfill void space, either regionally or nationally. Landfill capacity is generally measured in cubic metres, but has been converted to tonnes for the purposes of assessment.
Landscape	An area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors. European Landscape Convention 2000
Landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA)	A "... tool used to identify and assess the significance of and the effects of change resulting from..." a project on both the landscape as a resource and on people's views and visual amenity. GLVIA3.
Landscape character	A distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse. GLVIA3.
Landscape character area	Single unique areas which are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type. Each will have its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same generic characteristics with other areas of the same type. Natural England, 2014
Landscape character type	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historical land use, and settlement pattern. Natural England, 2014

Term	Definition
Landscape effects	The consequence of an impact (expressed as the 'significance of effect') on the landscape as a resource in its own right. GLVIA3.
Landscape receptors	Defined aspect of the landscape resource that potentially could be affected by the project. GLVIA3.
Landscape sensitivity	Applied to specific landscape receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change proposed and the value related to the receptor LVIA: Landscape and Visual Assessment. GLVIA3.
Land use	The purpose that land is used for, based on broad categories of functional land cover, such as urban and industrial use and the different types of agriculture and forestry.
Land-take	The temporary acquisition or permanent loss of land as a result of the construction and/or operation of the Scheme.
LCTs and LCSTs - Landscape Character Types and Sub-Types	Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. These are generic in nature, in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but wherever they occur they share similar characteristics.
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)	Local Authority responsible for taking the lead on local flood risk management. The duties of LLFAs are set out in the Floods and Water Management Act.
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging.
Life cycle stage	PAS 2080:2016 proposes a modular approach for the quantification of infrastructure related GHG emissions over a number of stages over the 'life cycle' of a project, namely 'before use (A)', 'use (B)' and 'end of life (C)'. These stages are further disaggregated into modules (e.g. product stage (A1–A3) and construction process stage (A4–A5)).
Limits of deviation	Defined in Article 6 of the draft DCO (TR010064/APP/3.1) and explained within paragraphs 5.17-5.19 of the Explanatory Memorandum (TR010064/APP/3.2)
Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)	Local Biodiversity Action Plans set the focus for conservation of locally valued species and habitats.
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Sites that are designated by the local authority under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for nature conservation which have wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	The local authority or Council that is empowered by law to exercise planning functions for a particular area.
Local Road Network	The Local Road Network is that portion of the road network for which a local highway authority is responsible.

Term	Definition
Local Wildlife Site (LWS)	Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory designated sites that have been identified and selected for their substantive nature conservation value.
Longest dry spell	Highest number of consecutive days with <1mm rainfall.
Long-term (in relation to noise and vibration assessment)	15 years after the scheme has opened to traffic.
Low noise road surface	A surface that, when compared with traditional surfacing, has properties to reduce the noise from the tyre / road interface.
Lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL)	The level above which adverse effects on health and quality of life can be detected.
Macrophyte	An aquatic plant large enough to be seen with the naked eye.
Made ground	Artificial deposits
Magnitude of effect	Combines judgements about size and scale of effect, extent of area it occurs over, whether reversible or irreversible and whether short or long term in duration.
Main river (Climate)	Main rivers are usually larger rivers and streams, designated as such, and shown on the Main River Map. The Environment Agency carries out maintenance, improvement or construction work on main rivers to manage flood risk.
Main river (Road Drainage and the Water Environment)	A watercourse shown as such on the Main River Map, and for which the Environment Agency has responsibilities and powers. N.B. Main River designation is not an indication of size, although it is often the case that they are larger than Ordinary Watercourses.
Mainline	The through carriageway of a road as opposed to a slip road or a connecting road at a junction.
Mass balance	A method to match materials input (i.e. quantity of site-won materials and imported reused and recycled materials as a proportion of total materials consumption and use) with materials output (i.e. quantity of surplus materials and waste that are reused, recycled or recovered off-site as a proportion of total waste generation) within a predefined system boundary where materials flow into or out of the system. In this case the system boundary is the first study area.
Material impact	An event/outcome that is a key decision-making consideration.
Matter	This relates to sub-topics of an environmental aspect (e.g. designated sites, protected species, etc.).
Maximum five-day precipitation	Highest value of rainfall accumulated over five days.
Mental health	A state of wellbeing in which the individual realises his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.

Term	Definition
Mineral area of search	A broad area within which mineral sites are sought for development.
Minerals Consultation Area	Geographical area, based on a mineral safeguarding area, where the district or borough council should consult the mineral planning authority for any proposals for non-minerals development.
Mineral Planning Authority	The mineral planning authority is the county council (in 2-tier parts of the country), the unitary authority, or the national park authority responsible for planning control of minerals development.
Mineral resource	Natural concentrations of minerals in or on the Earth's crust that are or may become of economic interest because they are present in such form, quality and quantity that there is the potential for eventual economic extraction. Generally, a mineral resource is known to exist within the boundaries outlined by BGS geological mapping.
Mineral safeguarding area	An area designated by a Mineral Planning Authority which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.
Mineral safeguarding sites	Operational extraction sites or mineral sites specifically identified / allocated in strategic planning documents as those that will be mined or extracted.
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity and magnitude of change (impact) to the environment. Measures to avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate for significant adverse effects.
Narrow lanes	Width of the standard carriageway reduced to allow safe construction works of the adjacent to the lane.
National Character Assessment	Natural England has divided England into 159 distinct natural areas which are called National Character Areas (NCA). Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries.
National Cycle Network	A series of traffic-free paths and quiet, on-road cycling and walking routes that connect to every major town and city. These routes are promoted for both recreational and active travel purposes.
National Cycle Route	A cycle route part of the National Cycle Network created by Sustrans to encourage cycling throughout Britain.
National Highways	National Highways (was Highways England) is the public body that operates, maintains and improves England's motorways and major A roads.

Term	Definition
National Infrastructure Delivery Plan	Document published by the UK Government, setting out its strategy for meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy.
National Planning Policy Framework	National planning policy, published by the Government in March 2012. It replaces most of the previous Planning Policy Statements, including that regarding flood risk (PPS25).
National Planning Policy Guidance	Supporting guidance to the NPPF, published by the Government in March 2014 as an online resource, available at: (http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/). It replaces previously published Government guidance, including that regarding flood risk.
National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN)	The NPS for National Networks (NNNPS) sets out “the need for, and the Government’s policies to deliver development of nationally significant infrastructure projects on the national road and rail networks”.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	Major infrastructure developments in England and Wales, such as proposals for power plants, large renewable energy projects, new airports and airport extensions, and major road projects, as set out in the Planning Act (2008). See entry for Development Consent Order.
Natural England	A public body responsible for ensuring that England’s natural environment is protected and improved.
Natural resources	Any physical, tangible and valued element of the natural environment (e.g. soil, land, water and biodiversity).
Net zero	Net zero means any emissions would be balanced by schemes to offset an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, such as planting trees or using technology like carbon capture and storage.
Nitrogen deposition	The transfer of reactive nitrogen from the atmosphere to the biosphere.
No observed effect level (NOEL)	The noise level below which no effect can be detected
Noise barrier	A purpose-built structure to reduce the passage of noise from the source to receiver. These are traditionally wooden but the use of other materials (e.g. plastic) is becoming more common.
Noise Important Area (NIA)	Locations where the 1% of the population that are affected by the highest noise levels from major roads are located, as defined by the Defra Noise Action Plan: Roads (Defra, 2019)
Noise modelling	Software to predict noise levels. NOTE: This can be undertaken either by specialist software to provide a 3D representation of the project and nearby noise sensitive receptors or a simple spreadsheet.
Noise monitoring	Measurement of noise levels.
Noise-sensitive receptor	Receptors which are potentially sensitive to noise. Examples include dwellings, hospitals, healthcare facilities, education

Term	Definition
	facilities, community facilities, international and national or statutorily designated sites, public rights of way and cultural heritage assets.
Non-hazardous waste	Waste that is not classified as hazardous, and which encompasses both inert and non-hazardous waste classes.
Non-threshold	A term used to describe a pollutant which may cause adverse effects at any level above zero exposure. In other words no safe level of exposure to the substance has been scientifically established.
Northbound	Direction of travel.
Off-peak traffic hours	Off-peak traffic hours would be between the hours of 21:00–06:00 during the week (Monday–Friday) and weekend hours (Friday 21:00 – Monday 06:00).
Off-slip	A slip road by which traffic leaves a major road such as a motorway.
On-slip	A slip road by which traffic joins a major road such as a motorway.
Opening year	The first full calendar year of operation.
Operation	Describes the operational phase of a completed development and is considered to commence at the end of the construction phase, after demobilisation.
Order Limits	The Order limits” means the limits of land to be acquired or used permanently or temporarily shown on the land plans and works plans within which the authorised development may be carried out
Ordinary watercourse	All watercourses that are not designated Main River, and which are the responsibility of Local Authorities or, where they exist, Internal Drainage Boards. Note that Ordinary Watercourse does not imply a “small” river, although it is often the case that Ordinary Watercourses are smaller than Main Rivers.
Outfall	Point of discharge into a waterbody
Oxidation	A chemical reaction in which oxygen is added to or hydrogen is removed from an element, molecule or a compound.
Particulate Matter	Particulate matter (PM) is everything in the air that is not a gas and therefore consists of a huge variety of chemical compounds and materials, some of which can be toxic. Particulate matter is classified according to its size and this classification is used in concentration measurements. For example, PM10 is the concentration of particles that are less than or equal to 10 µm in diameter; similarly PM2.5 describes the concentration of particles that are less than or equal to 2.5 µm in diameter.
PAS 2080	PAS 2080:2016 ‘Carbon Management in Infrastructure’ specifies requirements for the management of whole-life carbon in infrastructure.

Term	Definition
Peak Particle Velocity (PPV)	PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration signal. It is specified in millimeters per second (mm/sec). It should be noted that the PPV refers to the movement within the ground of molecular particles and not surface movement.
Peak traffic hours	Peak traffic hours would be between the hours of 06:00–21:00.
Peat resource	Existing or potential peat extraction sites.
Pennine Lower Coal Measures (PLCM)	Term to describe local geology.
Pennine Middle Coal Measures (PMCM)	Term to describe local geology.
Permian	A geological time period which follows the Carboniferous era, with dates ranging from approximately 298 to 251 million years ago.
Permo-Triassic	A geological time period which spans two periods (Permian and Triassic), with dates ranging from approximately 298 to 201 million years ago.
Phase 1 habitat survey	A rapid system for the recording of semi-natural vegetation and other wildlife habitats first published by the Joint Nature Conservancy Council in 1990.
Photomontage	Visualisation which superimposes an image of a proposed development upon a photograph following Landscape Institute Guidelines or the Highland Council, July 2016 guidelines.
Planform	The birds-eye view of the channel and the form of the channel from that perspective.
Planning Act 2008	The primary legislation that establishes the legal framework for applying for, examining and determining Development Consent Order applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Proposed Schemes.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The Planning Inspectorate is an executive agency of the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities with responsibility to make decisions and provide recommendations and advice on a range of land use planning-related issues including operating the planning process for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.
Plant	The machinery or infrastructure used to construct or support the operation of a given development or facility.
Pluvial flooding	Flooding as a result of high intensity rainfall when water is ponding or flowing over the ground surface (surface runoff) before it enters the underground drainage network or watercourse or cannot enter it because the network is full to capacity.
Pore water pressure	The pressure exerted on its surroundings by water held in pore spaces in rock or soil, an increase in which can result in a

Term	Definition
	decrease in the shear strength of a slope material, reducing slope stability.
Population health	The health outcomes of a group of individuals, including the distribution of those outcomes within the group
Potential Pollutant Linkage (PPL)	A possible pathway between a pollution source and receptor.
Preferred Route Announcement	Preferred Route Announcement by government of the preferred route for a new road or crossing.
Preliminary sources study report	A combination of desk study and site reconnaissance, the purpose of which is to develop an initial conceptual site model.
Preparing for reuse	Checking, cleaning or repairing operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.
Present Value	Present value (PV) is the current value of a future sum of money or stream of cash flows given a specified rate of return.
Prevention (Material assets and waste)	Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce: the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products; the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or the content of harmful substances in materials and products.
Primary materials	Physical substances from non-renewables sources, i.e. those that cannot or will not be replaced in short (non-geological) periods of time. Also referred to as 'virgin' materials.
Principal aquifer	Geology that exhibits high permeability and/or provides a high level of water storage. They may support water supply and/or river baseflow on a strategic scale.
Principle Contractor	Contractor appointed to coordinate the construction phase of a project where it involves more than one contractor.
Priority habitats	Priority habitats are the habitats of conservation priority which are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
Priority species	Priority species are species of conservation priority which are listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
Private property and housing	Land, buildings and infrastructure for the purpose of residential use.
Protected and notable species	Species of plant and animal protected by legislation, and species of conservation importance such as priority species or species of principal importance.

Term	Definition
Protected species mitigation license	The license issued to permit an activity affecting protected species that would otherwise be an offence.
Proximity principle	The requirement to treat and/or dispose of wastes in reasonable proximity to their point of generation.
Public right of way (PRoW)	A right to cross land owned by another person is known as a 'right of way'. If this is a right exercisable by the public at large, it is a 'public right of way'.
Pulverised Fuel Ash (PFA)	The residual solid material from the combustion of coal.
Q ₉₅	The flow rate of the watercourse that is exceeded for 95% of the time
Rainfall from extremely wet days	Total rainfall falling on days with daily rainfall total in excess of the 99th percentile of daily rainfall.
Ramsar site	Wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention 1971.
RCP8.5	RCP8.5 refers to the concentration of carbon that delivers global warming at an average of 8.5 watts per square meter across the planet. The RCP8.5 pathway delivers a temperature increase of about 4.3°C by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures.
Reach	A length of river along which the channel controls are sufficiently uniform to allow a fairly consistent morphological structure to be maintained.
Receptor	A defined individual environmental feature usually associated with population, fauna and flora that have potential to be impacted by a development.
Recharge	Recharge of an aquifer occurs water added to the aquifer through the unsaturated zone after infiltration and percolation following any storm rainfall event.
Recovery (material assets and waste)	Any operation, the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.
Recycled aggregates	Aggregates that are typically derived from reprocessing materials previously used in construction, such as road planings, railway ballast, crushed concrete or masonry from construction and demolition activities.
Recycling	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. Recycling includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for back filling operations.

Term	Definition
Reducing conditions	A chemical reaction where oxygen is reduced because it adds hydrogen to form water.
Refugia	Habitat features where an animal may take refuge.
Region	The defined geographical areas or physical extents of the second study area. For the purposes of this aspect, the recommended physical extent is the former North West England Planning Region.
Region (material assets and waste)	The defined geographical areas or physical extents of the second study area. For the purposes of this aspect, the recommended physical extent is the former East of England Planning Region.
Reinstatement	The act of restoring something to a condition agreed with the relevant authorities.
Residual effect	The predicted consequential change on the environment from the impacts of a development after mitigation.
Residual Risk	A measure of the outstanding flood risks and uncertainties that have not been explicitly quantified and/or accounted for as part of the design process.
Representative Viewpoints	Representative selection of viewpoints where large numbers of viewpoints cannot all be included individually. Representative viewpoints were selected based on a range of factors including their high sensitivity, their location at recognised and important viewpoints or on scenic routes and their proximity to the Proposed Scheme and the likely change in existing view.
Return Period	Is an estimate of the interval of time between events of a certain intensity or size, in this instance it refers to flood events. It is a statistical measurement denoting the average recurrence interval over an extended period of time.
Re-use	Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.
RIS 2 Period	Road Investment Strategy, financial years 2020/21 to 2024/25
RIS 3 Period	Road Investment Strategy, financial years 2025/26 to 2029/30
Risk factor	Social, economic or biological status, behaviours or environments which are associated with, or cause, increased susceptibility to a specific disease, ill health or injury.
Riparian zone	The corridor of land which runs along the banks of a river channel. If vegetated, it is known as the vegetated riparian zone.
Root Mean Square Error	RMSE is used to define the average error or uncertainty of the model. The units of RMSE are the same as the quantities compared.

Term	Definition
Routine runoff	The normal runoff from roads including any contaminants washed off the surface in rainfall events which can result in either acute or chronic impacts. Routine runoff excludes the effect of spillages and major leaks which usually result in acute impacts.
Runoff	The movement of water above and below the surface.
Runoff Specific Threshold	Time dependent (24 hour or six hour) soluble pollutant concentration above which adverse effects may be observed in aquatic fauna.
the Scheme	the M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange scheme
Scoping	The process of identifying the issues to be addressed by an environmental impact assessment process. It is a method of ensuring that an assessment focuses on the important issues and avoids those that are considered unlikely to be significant.
Scoping Opinion	The relevant authority's formal view on the issues an Environmental Statement should address. For the Proposed Scheme, the Scoping Opinion was given by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State.
Scoping Report	A report produced before the Environmental Statement to outline the key issues associated with a Proposed Scheme and assist the relevant regulator in providing a Scoping Opinion.
Second study area (material assets and waste)	Feasible sources and availability of construction materials required to construct the main elements of a project. Suitable recovery and waste management infrastructure that could accept arisings and/or waste generated by a project.
Secondary A aquifer	Permeable strata capable of supporting water supplies at a local rather than strategic scale and in some cases forming an important source of baseflow to rivers.
Secondary B aquifer	Predominantly lower permeability strata which may in part have the ability to store and yield limited amounts of groundwater by virtue of localised features such as fissures, thin permeable horizons and weathering.
Secondary materials / aggregates	Useful by-products from manufacturing or industrial processes. Secondary aggregates are typically by-products of industrial and other processes. These can be subdivided into manufactured and natural aggregates, depending on their source and can include materials such as pulverised fuel ash, ground granulated blast furnace slag, furnace bottom ash, incinerator bottom ash, recycled glass etc. Both secondary and recycled aggregates offer appropriate engineering specifications to allow them to replace primary aggregates.
Secondary Undifferentiated aquifer	Designation used in cases where it has not been possible to attribute either category A or B to a rock type.

Term	Definition
Secretary of State	The Secretary of State has overall responsibility for the policies of the Department for Transport.
Sediment transport dynamics	The manner in which sediment is eroded, transported and deposited along a watercourse.
Seep/seepages	A seep or flush is a moist or wet place where groundwater reaches the surface from an underground aquifer.
Sensitivity	Receptor or resource environmental value.
Sensitivity (landscape and visual)	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed, and the value related to the receptor. GLVIA3.
Sett	A badger's home, usually consisting of a network of tunnels with multiple entrances.
Severance	Severance is used to refer to a change in ease of access for walkers, cyclists and horse riders due to, for example, a change in travel distance or travel time or a change in traffic levels on a route that makes it harder for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to cross. A reference to severance does not necessarily imply a route is closed to access.
Sewer flooding	Flooding caused by a blockage or overflowing in a sewer or urban drainage system.
Short-term (in relation to noise and vibration assessment)	When the scheme opens to traffic.
Side road	A side road is a road that crosses or enters a trunk road scheme.
Significance of effect	A measure of the importance or gravity of the environmental effect
Significant observed adverse effect level (SOAEL)	The level of noise exposure above which significant adverse effects on health and quality of life occur
Sinks	Where a watercourse disappears into the ground.
Sinuosity	The degree in which a channel meanders, a sinuous channel generally has a sinuosity ratio between 0 and 1.5. Straight channels have a ratio of 0.
Site arisings	Construction, demolition, excavation and other arisings generated from within a project boundary, during both construction, and operation and maintenance phases.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Site designated as being of special interest for its flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features and protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Term	Definition
Soil	An assemblage of mineral particles and/or organic matter which includes variable amounts of water and air (and sometimes other gases).
Southbound	Direction of travel.
Slag	A metallic mixture of metal oxides and silicon dioxide produced as a by-product of smelting
Slip road	A connector road between a mainline carriageway and another road.
Snuffle hole	Small holes in the ground made by badgers as they forage for food such as earthworms.
Source-pathway-receptor	The 'source-pathway-receptor' model defines those receptors considered to be at risk. The term 'source' describes the origin of potential effects (e.g. construction activities) and the term 'pathway' describes the means (e.g. through air, water or ground) by which the effect reaches the receiving sensitive 'receptor' (e.g. terrestrial habitats/ species, human receptors). If the source, pathway or receptor is absent, no link exists and thus there will be no potential for an impact to occur.
Source Protection Zone (SPZ)	Zones defined by the Environment Agency to indicate those areas where groundwater supplies are at risk from potentially polluting activities and accidental releases of pollutants. Defined as Zone 1 (Inner Catchment) to Zone 3 (Total Catchment) and occasionally Zone 4 (Zone of special interest).
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	An area which has been identified as being important for a range of vulnerable habitats, plant and animal species within the EU and is designated under the Habitats Directive.
Special Protection Area (SPA)	A site designated under the Birds Directive due to its international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering, or the migration of, rare and vulnerable species of birds.
Speed band	A range of categories for which outputs from the traffic model are grouped into to describe their emissions.
Spraint	An otter's dung.
Spreads	A place where a stream spreads into a marsh or onto a sand or shingle beach or an area of rough grass.
Springs	A point at which groundwater discharges onto the surface.
Stable non-reactive hazardous waste	Hazardous waste, the leaching behaviour of which will not change adversely in the long-term, under landfill design conditions or foreseeable accidents: in the waste alone (for example, by biodegradation); under the impact of long-term ambient conditions (for example, water, air, temperature or mechanical constraints); by the impact of other wastes (including waste products such as leachate and gas).

Term	Definition
Standardised admissions ratio (SAR)	The SAR is a health measure that allows a comparison of hospital admissions data between areas, while accounting for differences in population structures (i.e. age profile) between those areas. It is calculated by using admissions data from a standard population to estimate the number of admissions expected in the study population. The estimate is then compared with the actual (observed) number of admissions and multiplied by 100 to yield the SAR. If the observed admissions are the same as the expected admissions the SAR will be 100. An SAR greater than 100 indicates that admissions are higher than would be expected for the age structure in the study population. An SAR less than 100 indicates it is lower than expected.
Standardised incidence ration (SIR)	The SIR is a health measure that allows a comparison of incidence of diseases between areas, while accounting for differences in population structures (i.e. age profile) between those areas. It is calculated from mortality data using the same approach as for the SAR.
Standardised mortality ratio (SMR)	The SMR is a health measure that allows a comparison of mortality data between areas, while accounting for differences in population structures (i.e. age profile) between those areas. It is calculated from mortality data using the same approach as for the SAR.
Statement of Common Ground	A Statement of Common Ground is a written statement containing factual information about the proposal which is the subject of the appeal that the appellant reasonably considers will not be disputed by the relevant planning authority.
Statutory Environmental Body (SEB)	Any principal council as defined in subsection (1) of section 270 of the Local Government Act 1982 for the area where the land is situated. Where the land is situated in England, SEBs include Natural England, Historic England, and the Environment Agency. SEBs also include any other public authority which has environmental responsibilities and which the Secretary of State considers likely to have an interest in the Scheme.
Sterilise	Substantially constrain / prevent existing and potential future use and extraction of mineral resources, typically by constructing infrastructure over or adjacent to a deposit.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment – considers local flood risk and informs the planning process information on the future risk over a wide spatial area.
Strikes	The level at which water is first encountered when drilling.
Sub-region (in relation to material assets and waste)	The defined geographical areas or physical extents of the Greater Manchester sub-region.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems - Methods of management practices and control structures that are designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable manner than some conventional techniques.

Term	Definition
Superficial (deposits)	Previously drift geology or drift deposits. The youngest geological deposits formed during the most recent period of geological time, the Quaternary (2.6 million years ago to present)
Surface water flooding	Flooding as a result of surface water runoff as a result of high intensity rainfall when water is ponding or flowing over the ground surface before it enters the underground drainage network or watercourse, or cannot enter it because the network is full to capacity, thus causing what is known as pluvial flooding.
Surface water runoff	Rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and has not entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer.
Susceptibility	The ability of a defined landscape or visual receptor to accommodate the specified proposed development without negative consequences. GLVIA3
Sustainable Drainage Systems	Sustainable drainage systems are a natural approach to managing drainage in and around properties and other developments. They work by slowing and holding back the water that runs off from a site, allowing natural processes to break down pollutants.
Synergistic	Where different types of impact affect a receptor and interact to increase their combined significance e.g. two discharges combine to have an effect on a species not affected by discharges in isolation.
Temporary Traffic Regulation Orders	A legal instrument that enables a traffic authority to regulate or prohibit the movement of traffic on the highway. This Order is made in accordance with the Road Traffic Regulations Act 1984.
Throw	Vertical displacement of geological strata across a fault
Toolbox Talks	A 'toolbox talk' is a short presentation to the workforce on a single aspect of health and safety.
Townscape	The landscape within the built-up area, including the buildings, urban open spaces, including green spaces and the relationship between buildings and between buildings and open spaces. GLVIA3
Trackout	The movement of dust and dirt from a construction/ demolition site onto the public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network.
Traffic Management	Control of traffic by means of lane closures to include temporary signals.
Traffic Reliability Area	The traffic scoping criteria is only be applied to the area covered by the traffic model, that the competent expert for traffic has identified as reliable for inclusion in an environmental assessment.

Term	Definition
Tranquil areas	Places which are sufficiently away from visual or noise intrusion of development or traffic to be considered unspoilt by urban influences.
Trunk road	A trunk road is a road owned and operated by the Secretary of State for Transport. Trunk roads form part of the strategic road network. Trunk roads include all-purpose trunk roads (APTRs) and motorways.
UKCP18	The UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) are a set of UK climate projection tools designed to help decision-makers assess their risk exposure to climate change. The UKCP18 project uses cutting-edge climate science to provide climate change projections out to 2100. UKCP18 provides probabilistic projections over land and a set of high-resolution, spatially coherent future climate projections for the UK at 25km and 12km scale. The 12km climate model has been further downscaled to 2.2km scale – a level previously only used for short-term weather forecasts, allowing realistic simulation of high impact events such as localised heavy rainfall in summer.
Unproductive strata	These are geological strata with low permeability that have negligible significance for water supply or river base flow.
Value	Relative value or importance of a landscape's quality, special qualities including perceptual aspects such as scenic beauty, tranquillity, or wildness, cultural associations or other conservation issues. GLVIA3
Variable Mandatory Speed Limit	Speed limits are displayed and come into operation when traffic volumes increase, and sensors activate lower speeds. Reducing speed during peak demand decreases stop-start conditions and allows traffic to move smoothly.
Variable Message Sign	A road sign able to display different messages.
Veteran tree	A tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
Visual amenity	Overall enjoyment of a particular area, surroundings, or views in terms of people's activities - living, recreating, travelling through, visiting, or working. GLVIA3
Visual effects	Effects on specific views and on the general visual amenity experienced by people
Visual receptor	Individuals and / or defined groups of people who have the potential to be affected by a project. GLVIA3
Visual sensitivity	Visual experience be it sensitivity to light or visual clutter. DMRB LA107
Vulnerability	The degree to which a system/asset is exposed and resilient to adverse effects of climate change.

Term	Definition
Walkers, cyclists and horse riders (WCH)	<p>Users that include:</p> <p>pedestrians – including mobility impaired and vulnerable pedestrians</p> <p>cyclists – including mobility impaired and vulnerable cyclists</p> <p>equestrians – including mobility impaired and vulnerable equestrians</p> <p>Other users considered as part of this group include (but are not limited to):</p> <p>scooter riders (non-motorised)</p> <p>cyclists with electrically assisted pedal cycles (where these conform to Department for Transport or other relevant regional regulations and where they can legally be used)</p> <p>users of powered wheelchairs (where these conform to Department for Transport regulations and where they can legally be used)</p>
Warm spell duration index	Count of days with at least six consecutive days when daily maximum temperature is above the 90th percentile.
Waste	Defined in line with Article 3(1) of the Waste Framework Directive (Council Directive 2008/98/EC) as: 'any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard'. Waste is commonly split into the following classifications: Inert, Hazardous and Non-hazardous: waste that is classified neither as inert nor hazardous.
Waste classification	As part of waste Duty of Care, waste holders must classify their waste: before it is collected, disposed of or recovered; to identify the controls that apply to the movement of the waste; to complete waste documents and records; to identify suitably authorised waste management options; and to prevent harm to people and the environment. Technical Guidance WM3 'Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste' provides guidance on waste classification in the UK. It is a comprehensive reference manual for anyone involved in producing, managing and regulating waste. Appendix A of WM3 includes the waste classification codes, also referred to as LoW (List of Waste) or EWC (European Waste Catalogue) codes.
Waste infrastructure	Facilities that handle, treat/prepare for reuse, recycle and dispose (landfill) of waste.
Westbound	Direction of travel
Wider determinant of health	Personal, social, economic and environmental factors which determine the health status of individuals and communities.
Zone of Influence (ZOI)	This is established for each environmental aspect considered within the Environmental Statement in order to establish the relevant 'other existing development and/or approved development' to be considered within the cumulative effects assessment.

Term	Definition
Zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV)	Map produced (usually digitally) to specific criteria to illustrate the area(s) from which a project can theoretically be visual. Note: For cumulative visual effects assessment it is the areas of overlap with the ZTV which can prove significant. DMRB LA 107

Appendix A : Application Document Tracker

Submitted at Application Deadline 26 February 2024

Application Document Reference	Examination Document Library Reference	Name of document	Version Number	Document to be Certified (Y/N)	Examination Deadline/Submission Date
1.1		Cover Letter and Section 55 Checklist	P01		02 April 2024
1.2		Introduction to the Application	P01		02 April 2024
1.2		Introduction to the Application	P02		17 May 2024
1.2		Introduction to the Application	P03		08 July 2024
1.3		Application Form	P01		02 April 2024
2.1		Location Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.2		General Arrangement Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.3		Land Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.3		Land Plans	P02	Y	17 May 2024
2.4		Works Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.4		Works Plans	P02	Y	17 May 2024
2.5		Streets, Rights of Way and Access Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.6		Traffic Regulations Measures Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.7		Classification of Road Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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2.8		Engineering Section Drawings	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.9		Important Hedgerow Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024
2.10		Crown Land Plans	P01	Y	02 April 2024
3.1		Draft Development Consent Order	P01		02 April 2024
3.2		Explanatory Memorandum	P01		02 April 2024
3.3		Consents and Licences Position Statement	P01		02 April 2024
3.4		Validation Report	P01		02 April 2024
4.1		Statement of Reasons	P01		02 April 2024
4.2		Funding Statement	P01		02 April 2024
4.3		Book of Reference	P01	Y	02 April 2024
4.3		Book of Reference	P02	Y	08 July 2024
5.1		Consultation Report	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex A Options Consultation Brochure	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex B Preferred Route Announcement - January 2021	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex C Compliance with Regulation 8(1) of the EIA Regulations	P01		02 April 2024

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5.2		Consultation Report - Annex D Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 8 July 2021	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex E Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 18 November 2021	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex F Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 1 March 2022	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex G Draft Statement of Community Consultation to Bury Council 15 December 2022	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex H Final Statement of Community Consultation	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex I Published Section 47 Notices	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex J Published Section 48 Notices	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex K Prescribed consultees as set out in Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the "APFP Regulations")	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex L Section 47 consultation material	P01		02 April 2024

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5.2		Consultation Report - Annex M Section 42(1)(a) and (b) and Section 42(d) and (1)(d) letters	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex N Section 46 letter (13 February 2023)	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex O Section 47 & Section 48 cuttings of newspaper notices with locations and dates.pdf	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex P Targeted supplementary non-statutory consultation materials and letters (31 July 2023)	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex Q Tables evidencing regard had to consultation responses (in accordance with section 49 of the 2008 Act)	P01		02 April 2024
5.2		Consultation Report - Annex R Non-statutory supplementary targeted consultation - update letters (August 2023)	P01		02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 1 Introduction	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 2 The Proposed Scheme	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 3 Assessment of alternatives	P01	Y	02 April 2024

Application Document Reference	Examination Document Library Reference	Name of document	Version Number	Document to be Certified (Y/N)	Examination Deadline/Submission Date
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 4 Environmental assessment methodology	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 5 Air quality	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 6 Cultural heritage	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 7 Landscape and visual	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 8 Biodiversity	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 9 Geology and soils	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 10 Material assets and waste	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 11 Noise and vibration	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Population and human health	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 13 Road drainage and the water environment	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 14 Climate	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 15 Assessment of cumulative effects	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.1		Environmental Statement Chapter 16 Summary	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 1: Introduction	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 2 The Proposed Scheme	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 5: Air Quality (Figures 5.1-5.3)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 5: Air Quality (Figures 5.4-5.7)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 5: Air Quality (Figures 5.8-5.9)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 5: Air Quality (Figures 5.10-5.11)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 6 Cultural Heritage	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 7 Landscape and visual (Figures 7.1-7.5)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 7 Landscape and visual (Figures 7.6 Representative Viewpoints 1-10)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 7 Landscape and visual (Figures 7.6 Representative Viewpoints 11-20)	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 7 Landscape and visual (Figures 7.6 Representative Viewpoints 21-29)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures – Chapter 7 Landscape and visual (Figures 7.7)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 8 Biodiversity	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 9 Geology and soils	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 10 Material assets and waste	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 11 Noise and vibration	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 12 Population and human health	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 13 Road drainage and the water environment	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 14 Climate	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.2		Environmental Statement Figures - Chapter 15: Assessment of cumulative effects	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices – Appendix 4.1 Scoping Opinion Response Table	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 4.2 Major Accidents and Disasters	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 4.3 Transboundary Effects Screening Matrix	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 5.1 Air Quality Methodology	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 5.2 Air Quality Results	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - 6.1 Appendix Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 7.1 Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment Methodology	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 7.2 Landscape and Townscape Character Baseline and Sensitivity Assessment	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 7.3 Schedule of Landscape and Townscape Effects	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 7.4 Schedule of Visual Effects	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 7.5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.1 UK Habitat Classification Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.1 UK Habitats Classification Survey Report Annex F (Figures 8.1.1-8.1.4)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.1 UK Habitats Classification Survey Report Annex F (Figures 8.1.5-8.1.7)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.2 Designated Sites Air Quality Assessment	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.3 Bat Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.4 Badger Survey Report (Confidential)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.5 Barn Owl Survey Report (Confidential)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.6 Breeding Bird Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.6 Breeding Bird Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.7 Wintering Bird Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.7 Wintering Bird Survey Report Annex A (Figures 8.7.1-8.7.3)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.7 Wintering Bird Survey Report Annex A (Figures 8.7.4-8.7.6)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.8 Great Crested Newt Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.9 Riparian Mammal Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.10 Reptile Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.11 Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.12 Biodiversity Net Gain Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.13 Habitats Regulations Assessment Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.14 Draft Badger Licence Application (Confidential)	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 8.15 Great Crested Newt District Level Licence Impact Assessment and Conservation Payment Certificate	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 9.1 Chemical Results Screening Table	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 9.2 Agricultural Land Classification Survey Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 9.3 Ground Investigation Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 11.1 Introduction to Acoustics	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 11.2 Noise and Vibration Assessment Guidance and Standards	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 11.3 Baseline Noise Survey Results	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 11.4 Construction Noise Calculations	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 11.5 Operational Noise Calculation Results	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 12.1 Land Use and Accessibility Assessment	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 12.2 Human Health Literature Review and Evidence	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 13.1 Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 13.2 Water Quality Assessment Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 13.3 Hydromorphology Baseline Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 13.4 Groundwater Assessment Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 13.5 Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 13.6 Flood Risk Assessment Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 13.7 Drainage Strategy Report	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 14.1 Estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 14.2 Vulnerability Assessment	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.3		Environmental Statement Appendices - Appendix 15.1 Inter-project Cumulative Effects	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.4		Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix A Outline Air Quality and Dust Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix B Outline Noise and vibration Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix C Outline Site Waste Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix D Outline General Ecology Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix E Outline Invasive Special Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix F Outline Soil Handling Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix G Outline Materials Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix H Outline Surface water Management Plan (ground water)	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix I Outline Construction Site Compound Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix J Outline Contaminated Land Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix K Outline Energy and Resource Use Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix L Outline Emergency Procedures and Record of any Environmental Incidents	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix M Environmental Constraints Map	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix N Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024

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6.5		First Iteration of Environmental Management Plan Appendices - Appendix O Outline Carbon Management Plan	P01	Y	02 April 2024
6.6		Environmental Scoping Report	P01		02 April 2024
6.7		Scoping Opinion	P01		02 April 2024
6.8		Statement of Statutory Nuisance	P01	Y	02 April 2024
7.1		The Case for the Scheme	P01		02 April 2024
7.2		National Policy Statement for National Networks Accordance Table	P01		02 April 2024
7.3		Draft National Policy Statement for National Networks Accordance Table	P01		02 April 2024
7.4		Transport Assessment	P01		02 April 2024
7.5		Outline Traffic Management Plan	P01		02 April 2024
7.6		Scheme Design Report	P01		02 April 2024
7.7		Equality Impact Assessment	P01		02 April 2024